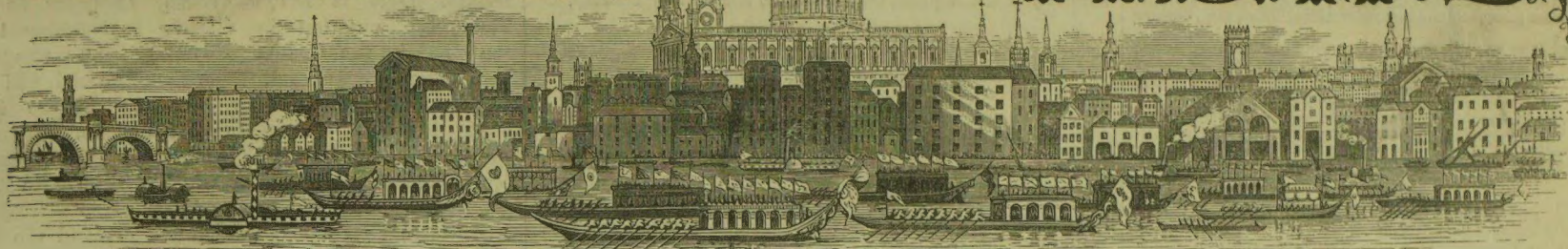


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2032.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE BETWEEN TWO GERMAN IRONCLADS: THE KÖNIG WILHELM, SHOWING THE DAMAGE TO HER BOWS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 22, Holland-park, W., the wife of Adelino Pinto Leite, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mrs. Marsden Gibson, of a son.

On April 12, at Leschenault, near Bunbury, Western Australia, the wife of W. Pearce Clifton, Resident Magistrate, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Micklegate House, Pontefract, Yorkshire, the wife of John F. Atkinson (late Commander of the East India ship Blenheim), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Carshalton, by the Rev. Canon More, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, assisted by the Rev. S. Gedge and the Rev. W. A. B. Cator, Rector, Sydney Morse, second son of the Rev. Canon Morse, to Juliet Mary, eldest daughter of Alfred Tylor, Esq., Shepley House, Carshalton.

On the 4th inst., at St. Philip's, Kensington, by the Rev. George Maclear, D.D., Head Master of King's College School, Captain J. P. Maclear, Royal Navy, son of Sir Thomas Maclear, of the Cape of Good Hope, to Julia Herschel, daughter of the late Sir John Herschel, Bart.

On the 1st ult., at St. Paul's, Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, by the Ven. Archdeacon Badnall, David Thompson, jun., of Newlands, to Catherine Ritchie, eldest daughter of the late Robert Stevens, of Valparaiso, and granddaughter of Captain R. Stevens, R.M., of Dartmouth, Devon.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Hammersmith, James Chester Lansdown, late of Bedford-place and Torrington-square, aged 52.

On the 30th ult., at Findrassie House, near Elrin, Scotland, Christina, widow of the late James Ogilvie Tod, Esq., of Findrassie, Judge in the Madras Presidency, H.E.I.C.S., and daughter of the late Captain Samuel Dandridge, R.A.

On the 21st ult., at Gateacre, near Liverpool, George James Ihler, aged 75 years.

On the 30th ult., at Belmont, Avr. N.B., Janet Dunlop, widow of Elias Cathcart, Esq., of Auchendrane, aged 81.

On the 30th ult., Elizabeth Leavers, fourth daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Hall, of Granby, Nottinghamshire, aged 24 years. Interred in the cemetery at Bournemouthe.

On the 8th ult., at Bergen op Zoom, Holland, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Ellen Clarkson, widow of the late Admiral Clarkson, Miss Clara Ann Wills, aged 70 years. Friends please to accept this intimation.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Whit Sunday. Morning Lessons: Deut. xvi. to 18; Rom. viii. to 18. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. or Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Gal. v. 16, or Acts xviii. 24 to xix. 21. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Cleaver. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. E. H. Brady, Head Master of Hailybury. St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Whit Monday, Bank Holiday. Geologists' Association, Excursion to Norwich and Cromer. Bath and West of England Society and Southern Counties Association, Exhibition at Oxford (five days). Newcastle on Tyne Horse and Dog Show.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Whit Tuesday. St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Minute and Low Forms of Life). Church Missionary Society, special general meeting, 2 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), and three following days. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Ember Day. Botanic Society, second summer exhibition, 2 p.m. Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Accession of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, 1877. House of Commons: meeting after recess. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Molecular Physics—Solids). London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Halphen on Systems of Conics; papers by Messrs. S. Roberts, C. J. Monro, H. McColl, J. J. Walker, and R. Rawson). Royal Topham Society, second target.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Full moon, 11.51 p.m. Ember Day. Zoological Society Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Crustaceous Animals). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Liquefaction of Gases, 9 p.m.). Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Ember Day. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Joseph Addison). New Philharmonic Society's Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
May 29	29.994	51.3	47.0	86	10	57.1	49.7	N. N.E.	395
30	30.097	49.7	42.6	78	8	55.1	46.9	N.N.E.	162
31	29.952	52.2	44.7	77	6	63.9	39.8	N.N.E. E. S.E.	122
1	29.013	49.6	45.8	88	7	57.4	47.5	S.E.	158
2	29.976	53.7	45.0	74	—	63.6	44.5	E.S.E. S.E.	253
3	29.902	57.0	50.6	86	6	68.9	51.8	E. W. S.W.	108
4	29.752	58.2	51.2	79	8	68.0	52.4	S.W.	291

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.917	30.128	29.999	29.995	30.014	29.916	29.753
Temperature of Air	51.3	51.3	56.7	50.7	57.2	58.7	60.9
Temperature of Evaporation	49.6	46.9	52.3	48.7	49.3	51.9	57.4
Direction of Wind	N.	N.E.	E.S.E.	N.E.	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	S.W.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF ISLE OF

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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. E. H. THORNE'S THREE PIANOFORTE

RECITALS, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on SATURDAY, MAY 25, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, and SATURDAY, JUNE 22, at Three o'clock. Clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; Violoncello, Signor Pozzo; Vocalists, Miss Beata Francis and Miss Julia Sydney. Tickets, single, 5s.; to admit Two to the Series (Transferable), One Guinea. May be had of Mr. E. H. Thorne, 13, Neville-terrace, Onslow-gardens, S.W.; or of the Musicians.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

the source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than

FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE

selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.

THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,

an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement. Fanteuls, ac., Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

ON WHIT MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, THREE SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCES

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK; THE EVENING PERFORMANCES, as usual, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

Every West-End Omnibus will convey Visitors to the Doors of the St. James's Hall. No fees.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—Special Whit-

Week Performances.—MONDAY, at Three and Eight; Tuesday, at Three and Eight; Wednesday, at Three; Thursday, at Eight; Friday, at Eight; Saturday, at Three. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Seats booked at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square.

TWICE ON WHIT MONDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DOUBLE-DAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand. After which, IN A COUNTRY HOUSE, by Mr. Corney Grain (last week). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.—SATURDAY

AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, Madame ANTOINETTE STERLING. WHIT-MONDAY (Bank Holiday), special attractions. Reduced Admission, 6d. Sea Lions, Baby Sea Lion, Monster Alligators, and Crocodiles in their new cavern. The marvellous Little Lorie every day.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

The SHOW OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 8. Hunters judged and Ponies leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other Days, 1s. Doors open at Ten a.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.—Harness Horses judged, and Parade of Prize and Commended Horses.

TUESDAY, 11th: Wednesday, 12th; Thursday, 13th; Friday, 14th. For Programme see daily advertisement. Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parade and Leaping, 10s. and 5s., may be engaged from a numbered Plan. Unreserved Seats, 2s., 6d. and 1s.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall Company (Limited).

OLYMPIC.—LOVE OR LIFE? New Play by TOM

TAYLOR and PAUL MERITT, in which Mrs. Dion Boucault will appear Every Evening at 8.15.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 5	9 8	9 43	10 15	10 45	11 18	11 50
—	0 20	0 47	1 15	1 40	2 12	2 45

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.

Every preliminary obstacle to a Congress on the Eastern Question has at length been happily cleared. Invitations have been issued by Germany to all the Signatory Powers to meet at Berlin by their authorised representatives on Thursday next, the 13th inst., and the invitation has been accepted by them all. It is a matter for congratulation to Europe, to this country, and to Her Majesty's Government. The last must have had a very anxious time of it for two or three months past, assuming that their object was the maintenance of peace, as they always professed it to be. It required extraordinary nerve and pertinacity to pursue that course towards their object which they have done. A month ago they were so perilously near the edge of a terrific abyss that everybody believed war

with Russia to be inevitable. The "policy of warlike demonstration" was, no doubt, advisedly adopted—perhaps, with a fuller knowledge of the circumstances and probabilities of the case than could have been obtained by, or even safely communicated to, the British Parliament and public. But it was one of enormous risks, and it might have ended in a terrible catastrophe. There is, perhaps, no sufficient reason to conclude that it was the only course which would have led to successful results. But it has succeeded, thus far at least. The great question in dispute is transferred from the field to the Council Chamber. The weapons to be employed are moral, rather than material, and reason is formally appointed to play the umpire instead of physical force. There are yet, it may be, dangers to be surmounted, differences to be compromised if not reconciled, conclusions to be arrived at which will have to run the gauntlet of strong passions and deeply-rooted prejudices, interests to be readjusted which will demand the firmest as well as the most delicate handling. Meanwhile, however, the open thoroughfare to war will be every day narrowed; and one can hardly anticipate that free and direct discussion will increase the chances of its being entered upon deliberately. All the Powers to be represented at the Congress desire peace—not, indeed, peace at any price, but such a peace as will give, or promise to give, solid repose to Europe—so far, at least, as the Eastern Question is concerned—for a sufficient space of time to admit of its settling down upon sound foundations by the force of natural gravitation.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have been selected as authorised representatives. It is admitted that the appointment of the Prime Minister, as well as of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to express the will of the country in such a diplomatic Assembly, is not backed by any modern precedent. It is contended by the Leaders of the Opposition that something akin to constitutional custom, not to say constitutional principle, is violated thereby. The whole authority of the State, it is said, is concentrated, for the time being, at least, as far as the foreign policy of the Empire is concerned, into the hands of two individuals, who may, or who may not, find themselves agreed on unexpected points of controversial polity. At any rate, the Cabinet remaining at home cannot, as a Cabinet, exert any efficient control over their decisions, nor can Parliament be consulted when its advice would alone be of any effect. On general grounds of abstract reasoning there is, no doubt, some force in this contention. But is it more than in form? Is it not certain that, whether Lord Beaconsfield goes to Berlin or stays at home, he, as Prime Minister, would ultimately control the Foreign Policy of the Empire. There can be no question that in certain obvious ways the presence of the noble Lord, together with that of the Foreign Secretary, will be a convenience. It will be a saving of time. It will be the bringing of both within the range of direct and personal influences which may usefully modify their judgment. It is asserted, moreover, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they have had full time and opportunity during the last twelve months to become acquainted with the mind of the Cabinet as to the entire policy to be pursued on the Eastern Question, and on any point likely to arise in the discussion of it; and that there is, therefore, no substantial reason for objecting to the course decided upon. Precedents are lacking; but then, in new circumstances of supreme importance precedents may be made by us as they were by our forefathers. And there is one feature of the case which we are bidden to remember, and which is certainly worthy of serious consideration—namely, the tremendous responsibility which the noble Lords take upon themselves by the arrangement which concentrates for such an occasion State authority in their hands.

As to the programme likely to be worked out by the Congress, we abstain from saying more than a word or two. Most of our readers will have seen an outline of the great changes which, it is said, are likely to be resolved upon by that Diplomatic Assembly. Though declared to be "scarcely authentic," it may possibly approximate to the truth. We fear it represents rather the wishes of the public than the will of the Signatory Powers. Still, one can hardly anticipate that a solemn Diplomatic Assembly gathered under such auspices as the Congress at Berlin, and called upon to deal with so grand an opportunity, will be contented to patch up a temporary and ignoble peace. The work which will have to be done in order effectually to lay the ghost of the Eastern Question cannot be child's play at any time when it is attempted; and it can, probably, be better done now than at any future time. Neither Russia, nor England, nor, perhaps, even Austria, can desire to deal loosely and negligently with the enterprise committed to it, and, in this instance as in some others, the boldest policy may be regarded as the wisest.

It would be at strange variance with the feeling of the public were we to dismiss the subject of the forthcoming Congress at Berlin without making some allusion to the mad and wicked attempt made, for a second time within the last month, upon the life of the German Emperor, and made, unfortunately, not without an approach to success. The world has already reprobated that crime with indignant horror. Germany contemplates

with terror the possibility of its being the outcome of a systematic plan to frighten the higher orders of society into Socialistic practices. On this we will not speculate. We rejoice that regicidal malice has again, as we hope, been baffled; and we earnestly trust that the Assembly of the Congress at Berlin will be able to congratulate the kind-hearted Emperor of Germany upon his escape from the peril to which he was exposed, and upon his recovery from the effects which, unhappily, it inflicted upon him.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. M'Gregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, officiated.

Her Majesty received with the deepest concern and regret the news of the dreadful attempt on the life of the Emperor of Germany at Berlin and of the injuries sustained by his Majesty. The Queen immediately telegraphed to the Imperial Palace her sympathy and condolence, and she has been constantly advised as to the state of the Emperor.

Accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, her Majesty drove to Glen Gelder Shiel on Monday, and various other excursions have also been made on Dee side during the week.

Lord John Manners arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath on the Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Major General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., has left the castle, and Major-General Gardiner has arrived as Equerry in Waiting; and Major Pickard has arrived at the castle.

A State Concert was given on Thursday, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty, this being the last Levée of the season. The Prince of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée. The customary state ceremonial was observed, and 300 presentations were made.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on Thursday week. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise of Wales, was present at the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey. After the service a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Clergy Orphan Corporation. On the following day the Princess was present at Mr. Charles Hallé's concert, at St. James's Hall. The Prince presided in the evening at the annual dinner of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon. The Prince dined with Lieutenant-General Custance and the officers of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant. On Monday his Royal Highness held a Levée, and dined with the 1st Guards' Club at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant. On Tuesday the Prince dined with the Earl of Wilton, at his residence in Grosvenor-square. Prince Christian was present. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Connaught, went to the Epsom Races on the "Derby" day. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant. His Royal Highness was on Epsom Downs again on Thursday. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise of Wales, has taken drives.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, who were on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield upon receipt of the intelligence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor on Sunday last, returned immediately to town, and left by the 8.25 p.m. mail-train en route for Berlin. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Earl Sydney, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, and others were at Charing-cross station upon their departure. The German Ambassador and the Earl of Bridport travelled with their Imperial Highnesses to Dover, whence they crossed in a special steamer to Calais, where they arrived at 12.30 on Monday morning, and the journey was resumed an hour later for Berlin, where they arrived at a quarter past ten the same evening, and were received at the railway station by Prince William, Prince Henry, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the British Ambassador. Immediately on his arrival the Crown Prince proceeded to the Imperial Palace to see the Emperor, and remained for a long time at his father's bedside. The Crown Princess visited his Imperial Majesty shortly after, and has continued hourly to visit him.

Before leaving London the Crown Prince and Crown Princess received a visit at Buckingham Palace from the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon. Their Imperial Highnesses inspected the British Museum and the Victoria Hospital, Chelsea; lunched with the Earl of Northbrook and dined with Earl and Countess Sydney and the Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Goschen; and visited Hampton Court Palace.

The Crown Prince and Princess heard the sad intelligence of the loss of lives by the collision between two ironclads of the Imperial German Navy with very great concern.

The Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, attended by the Lady Superintendent, Mdle. Perpigna, left Buckingham Palace last Saturday for Eastbourne, where they are sojourning at the Cavendish Hotel.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon at Camden House, Chiselmurst on Thursday week, and dined with Earl and Countess Sydney.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the triennial dinner of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows at Kingston, which took place on Thursday week at Willis's Rooms. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Teck were present. The subscriptions amounted to £910, including £160 from the chairman.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Premier on Tuesday in Downing-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Saturday last in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff left town on Sunday evening for Dover, en route to St. Petersburg.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Pinedo have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left town for Scotland.

The Duchess of Westminster has left Grosvenor House for Cliveden, near Maidenhead.

The Duchess of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Torquay.

The Marchioness of Salisbury had her second reception on Wednesday at the Foreign Office.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts had an afternoon party in Stratton-street on Wednesday. At the Baroness's request Mrs. Theodore Martin and Mr. Henry Irving read together selections from Shakespeare and from "The Lady of Lyons."

Entertainments have been given by the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Countess of Caledon, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lady Molesworth, Lady Hume Campbell, Lady Tufton, and Sir John and Lady Sebright.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Badcock, Dr., Vicar of Stroud, to be Coadjutor Rural Dean of the Deanery of Stonehouse (North).
Baker, Charles W. H., Vicar of Whorlton, Darlington; Priest-in-charge of the Mission of St. John the Baptist, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Brown, Joseph Henry; Rector of Bedstone, Shropshire.
Carré, Francis William; Vicar of St. Katharine, Savernake Forest.
Dickson, R. Bruce; Vicar of Cadmore End, High Wycombe.
Edwards, W., Rector of Penmachno; Rector of Llanberis, Carnarvonshire.
Glyn, Edward Carr, Vicar of Doncaster; Vicar of Kensington.
Griffith, R. Williams; Vicar of Llandegai, Carnarvonshire.
Jenkins, John; Rector of Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.
Jobson, Edward; Incumbent of St. Mark's, Heyside.
Knapp, Thomas Lloyd; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Oldham.
Morgan, William, Vicar of Llandegai; Rector of Aber, Carnarvonshire.
Morris, Alfred George; Incumbent of Roggieth-cum-Ufton, with Llanvihangel, Roggieth, Monmouthshire.
Rochford, E.; Incumbent of St. Anne's Church, Poplar Point, Manitoba.
Washer, Rupert E.; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Headingley, Manitoba.
Williamson, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Black-lane, Radcliffe.—*Guardian*.

A new archdeaconry, to be called the Archdeaconry of Bodmin, has been formed in the diocese of Truro.

Hampstead parish church, which has received the addition of a chancel, was consecrated last Saturday.

Lord Penzance has restored the Rev. J. Edwards, of Ingoldmells, Lincoln, to his living. Mr. Edwards was suspended for five years for immorality.

On Sunday afternoon her Majesty's Judges, in conjunction with the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chambers for their eighty-first session, and proceeded with the second revision of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians.

A memorial has been presented to the Rev. Talbot Greaves, Rector of St. Mary's, Weymouth, signed by 1200 of his parishioners, and, in compliance with their request, he has withdrawn his intended resignation.

Hinckley parish church, which has been under restoration the last three years, was reopened on the 7th ult. by the Bishop of Peterborough. The sum of £8000 has been spent on the building, under the direction of Mr. Smith, of John-street, Adelphi: and it will now seat more than 1200 persons.

A new parish church has been built for Privett by Mr. Nicholson, the High Sheriff of Hampshire. It is in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. Blomfield, and consists of a nave with aisles and clerestory, a chancel, north and south transepts, with a tower and spire at the west end, and a porch on the north side.

Archdeacon Hone, of Worcester, who began his annual visitation at Worcester on Monday, alluded to the unfortunate differences in the Church. He contended that the national clergy had broad and generous liberties conceded to them by the Church, and within these could execute their own schemes for the welfare of their parish.

In Westminster Abbey chapter-house on Saturday a meeting was held, at which Mr. Beresford-Hope presided, to endeavour to raise a memorial to the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott. A resolution was passed that an appeal should be made to the public to carry out a personal memorial in Westminster Abbey, and to endow either a professorship or a studentship at the Architectural Museum.

At Lichfield on Monday Archdeacon Hies began his visitation to the archdeaconry of Stafford; and in the course of his charge, after speaking of the various Church institutions, he referred to the death of Bishop Selwyn. He said that £50,000 would be required to begin the proposed Selwyn Memorial College at Cambridge, and the first month's subscriptions amounted to £10,000.

St. Raphael's, Bristol, which has been closed since the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol withdrew the license of the Chaplain, the Rev. A. H. Ward, for not obeying certain requirements as to the mode of celebrating Divine worship, was reopened on Sunday evening, when a service was performed by laymen in connection with a society recently established under the title of "St. Raphael's League." Upwards of 300 members of the league were present.

The new church of St. John the Baptist, Brough Town, Mossley, which has been built mainly through the munificence of the Messrs. Whitehead Brothers, of the Royal George Mills, Greenfield, has been opened by the Bishop of Manchester. It is in the Early Decorated style of architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, organ-chamber, and vestry, and one aisle, the north aisle being left for future extension. A handsome tower and spire has been erected at the south-west corner.

The following grants have been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:—£100 to the benefice of Holy Trinity, South Wimbledon, to meet a benefaction of the same amount to be applied towards the cost of providing a parsonage; £5 per annum to the vicarage of St. Paul, Coven, Staffordshire; £50 per annum to the incumbency of New Milverton, Warwickshire, to meet a benefaction of £1500; and £1000 to the vicarage of St. Paul, Southsea, to meet a benefaction of the same amount towards the cost of providing a parsonage.

The new church of St. Michael and All Angels, Swinley, Wigan, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. Street, and the plan includes nave, aisles, chancel with transepts, and a vestry; but in consequence of lack of funds the south aisle has not yet been erected. The nave is divided from the aisles by circular columns, four on each side. The chancel is thirty-five feet long. The cost of the building and site has been £8700, towards which the Rector of Wigan (the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgman) has given £1060, Mr. James Taylor £1000, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres £750, Lord Lindsay, M.P., £250, and Mr. F. S. Powell £200.

The case of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, Incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, came before the Dean of Arches last

Saturday for judgment. Lord Penzance said that, as Mr. Mackonochie had been twice before suspended for short periods, and as it could not be hoped that any short suspension would induce him to relinquish the determination to act as he thought proper, he must be suspended from his clerical functions for three years, and pay the costs of the proceedings against him. In spite of this sentence of suspension, the services at St. Alban's, Holborn, were on Sunday conducted in the usual high Ritualistic style. The sermon in the morning was preached by Mr. Mackonochie, who made no direct allusion to the judgment pronounced against him.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize at Oxford have been unable to make an award for 1878. The subject for 1879 is "The Emigration consequent on the Revocation of the Edict Nantes."—The Stanhope Historical Prize has been awarded to Mr. A. E. Haigh, scholar, Corpus Christi. The subject for next year is "John Huss."

At Cambridge, the Burney Prize for 1877 has been adjudged to H. R. Knipe, LL.B. Trinity. The Rev. W. Cunningham, M.A., Trinity, has been appointed to the post of Assistant-Secretary to the Local Examinations Syndicate.

The examiners at Durham have awarded the Foreign Language Prize to George Goodenough, University College.

The Fourth of June, the anniversary of the birth of King George III., was commemorated at Eton on Tuesday, the celebrations including the delivery of speeches, a banquet in the college hall, the usual promenade of boats, and a display of fireworks. An incident of the day was the uncovering of the Hawtrey Memorial in the chapel of the college.

The annual speech-day of Bedford Grammar School was held in the Corn Exchange on Monday. The Bishop of Exeter in the evening delivered an address on "The Position of Bedford as an Educational Centre."

The Principalship of the Salisbury Diocesan Theological College, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Daubeny, has been conferred on the Rev. Robert Campbell Moberly, senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, and son of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The New Foundation-day of Mill-hill School was celebrated on Wednesday. The prizes were given to the successful students by Mr. W. H. Wills, High Sheriff of Bristol, an old Mill-hill scholar. The honours thus won were exceedingly numerous. The gold medal for English Essay was gained by Harold Harley.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

There has been further severe fighting on the eastern frontiers of the British provinces in South Africa. It appears, from a telegram received this week from Madeira, upon the arrival of the steamer there from Cape Town, that on the 8th ult. an attack was made upon the enemy collected around Murray's Krantz. The Frontier Light Horse, who fought dismounted, suffered severely, Captain M'Naughton, Corporal M'Cabe, and Troopers Davis and France being killed. On the 12th Lissengen's and Lonsdale's forces attacked the enemy in the Tlissendoda district. In this engagement ninety-nine Kaffirs were killed; the British loss being two Fingoes killed. Ngubo, the leader of the Galeka war party, has been captured.

We present two more of the Sketches taken by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has lately returned from the scene of this Kaffir War. One represents the headquarters of the 90th Light Infantry at Fort Fordyce, near the entrance to the Waterkloof. The other is a Sketch of the Diamond-Fields Horse (West Griqua Land) dismounted and fighting on foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, R.E. It should be explained that the officer in command is not permitted in this campaign to be with the fighting ranks; so Colonel Warren, upon the occasion here shown, coolly laid himself down behind them, with his field-glass, to survey and direct the progress of the action. He used one hand, in the mean time, to hold a number of the men's horses, ready for mounting in pursuit of the enemy.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Cunningham Gold Medals were presented to Dr. Aquila Smith, for his inquiries into Irish numismatics; to Dr. Casey, for his mathematical discoveries; to Professor E. Dowden, for his literary works, especially in the field of Shakespearean criticism; and to Dr. G. J. Allman, for his researches into the natural history of the hydrozoa.

The establishment of volunteer corps of torpedo operators for coast defence on the shores of Great Britain has lately been much discussed in the northern counties. Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, R.N., an accomplished and ingenious officer, who is not quite a stranger to the readers of this Journal, has visited the principal seaports to give explanations of the subject. It is announced that the 1st Durham Engineer Volunteers, at Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, have already, through their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Palmer, M.P., obtained the permission of Government to form a torpedo corps. Volunteers from the naval volunteer brigades have also enlisted for torpedo service in sufficient numbers to form a battery for the protection of North Shields.

The formal opening of a lecture-hall and other buildings which have been erected as an adjunct to Catherham Congregational Church took place on Tuesday. The lecture-hall will hold about 300 adults, but it is also to be used as a Sunday-school room, and there are class-rooms, an infants' room, and a library room attached. The proceedings connected with the opening began with the performance of Divine service in the church, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Baldwin Brown. After the sermon about 150 persons dined in the lecture-hall—Mr. W. G. Soper occupying the chair. From a statement which was read it appeared that the cost of the new buildings was £4350, of which £1218 had been subscribed, leaving a deficiency of £3131. The chairman said the church, which had sprung from very small beginnings, cost £6000, the whole of which was subscribed before it was opened. He should like to say the same of the new buildings, and towards that he would give £600. Mr. Spicer and Mr. H. Wright also addressed the meeting, and a number of other subscriptions were announced, including £100 from Mr. Spicer. In the evening a public meeting was held in the lecture-hall, over which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided; and the subscriptions, with those announced in the afternoon, amounted altogether to upwards of £2000, of which Mr. Morley contributed £250.—The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church, in course of erection at Newton-road, Faversham, was laid on Wednesday by Mr. J. Kemp-Welch, J.P. The contributions placed upon the memorial-stone amounted to £350, including a donation of £100 from Mr. Kemp-Welch. A luncheon followed, and there was a public meeting in the evening.

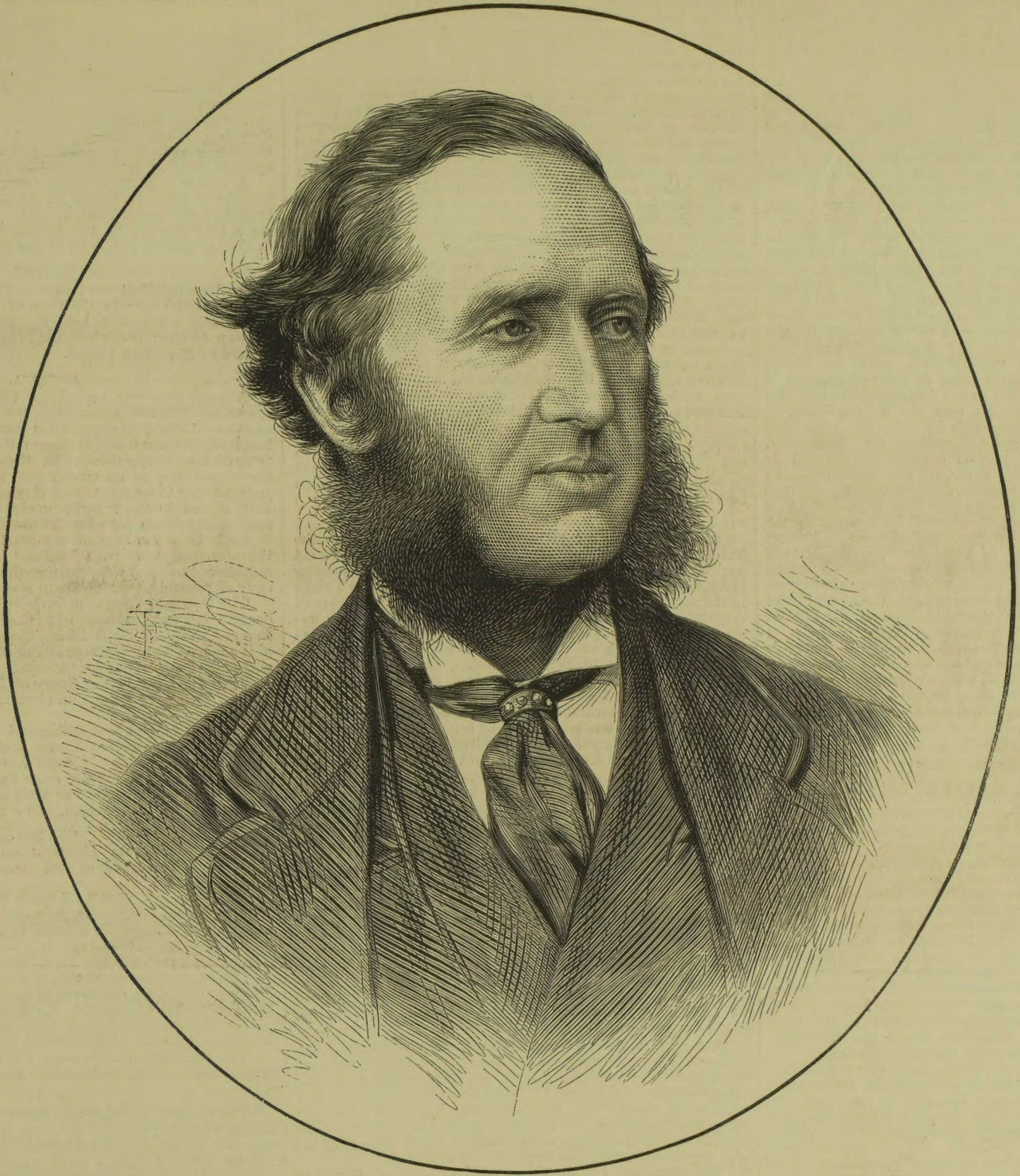
SKETCHES OF THE KAFFIR WAR, BY A SPECIAL ARTIST.



FORT FORDYCE, NEAR THE WATERKLOOF, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.



COLONEL WARREN COMMANDING THE DIAMOND-FIELDS HORSE IN ACTION.



VISCOUNT SANDON, M.P., THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF NATIVE TROOPS FROM INDIA ENTERING SUEZ ROADS.

VISCOUNT SANDON, M.P.

Lord Sandon, the new President of the Board of Trade, is eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by Lady Frances Stuart, a daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. He was born at Brighton, in January, 1831, and received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He accompanied the present Earl of Carnarvon on a journey to the East. He served as Captain in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia when that regiment was called out for garrison duty at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, which city he represented till 1859. For some time he was Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Colonial Office (1856-8). He unsuccessfully contested Stafford in 1860, but was elected for Liverpool in January, 1863. At the last general election, in February, 1874, he was again returned for that borough at the head of the poll, no fewer than 20,206 votes having been recorded in his favour—the largest number given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. He has taken an active part in the public business of the House, and served on several Select Committees, including those on the Euphrates Valley, Hudson's Bay, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services; he was a member of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the Westmeath Ribbon outrages. He was framer of the Parochial Councils Bill, which he introduced in two Sessions, with the object of giving to the laity a larger share in the management of Church affairs, and which led to two important debates. He took a leading part, conjointly with Mr. W. H. Smith, in founding the "Bishop of London's Fund." He was one of the first London School Board, being chosen for Westminster, and presided over the statistical committee appointed to investigate the educational wants of the metropolis. In February, 1874, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, and during four years represented that department in the House of Commons. He brought in the Education Act of 1876 and various revised codes. A short time since, when the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland became vacant, the Earl of Beaconsfield offered it to Viscount Sandon, who refused it for family reasons; but soon afterwards his Lordship accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, vacant by the resignation of Sir Charles Adderley, who was raised to the House of Peers.

The Portrait of Lord Sandon which we have engraved is copied, by permission, from one of the admirable photographs by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, with biographical notices by Mr. Thompson Cooper, which compose the serial publication of "Men of Mark," a gallery of contemporary portraits of distinguished persons; the publishers being Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.

THE INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS.

Without reference to the arguments of constitutional propriety or political expediency upon the disputed question of employing these troops in Europe, not having first obtained the consent of Parliament to that measure, it is a step which has attracted great attention in all foreign countries, more especially in those which have a seaboard on the Mediterranean. Egypt, owning the territory which is traversed by the Suez Canal, should have apparently the best right to be considered in this case; but the truth is that no just cause for remonstrance has been found to exist, and it is a matter which concerns only the interests of the British Empire—that is to say, of England and of India—whether their military forces shall be freely interchangeable when occasion requires, or shall be restricted to separate local service. We learn by the telegrams of this week from Malta that on Tuesday last seven of the transports conveying Indian troops from Port Said had arrived there, and there was but one more vessel to come from India, with the native army servants, labourers, and ponies. The first of the transports which arrived in Suez Roads, on the 15th ult., to enter the Canal, were the screw-steamer Goa, belonging to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, and the sailing-vessel Duke of Athol, which latter was in tow of the steamer. The scene represented in our Illustration is at the moment when the Goa was approached by the harbour tug-boat conveying Admiral Willoughby, under whose direction the transit through the Canal was to be performed. The troops on board were scarcely visible to people on shore. The first that arrived at Malta were the 25th Madras Native Infantry, but we have already given some account of two or three different regiments composing this force of Asiatic soldiery under British command.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Representatives on Sunday annulled the election of M. Jérôme David for Bazas. The Boulogne Deep Sea Harbour Bill was unanimously passed in the Senate on Monday. The Military Pensions Bill was also discussed; and, on the motion of General de Cissey, the increased deduction from pay proposed by the Chamber as a condition of increased pensions was rejected by 175 to 102. In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of War submitted a proposal for a pension of 6000*fr.* to the widow of Colonel Denfert Rochereau. The vote of 500,000*fr.* for public fêtes during the Exhibition was agreed to, without discussion, by 293 to 100. On Tuesday the Senate disposed of the rest of the Military Pensions Bill. The Chamber agreed to the vote of 60,000*fr.* for international trotting-matches, and annulled the election of M. D'Arras for Dunkirk.

M. Léon Say gave a brilliant ball last Saturday night at the Ministry of Finance.

The French Derby came off at Chantilly on Sunday. Insulaire was first, Clocher second, and Stathouder third.

The Workmen's Exhibition, in the vicinity of the International Exhibition, was opened on Sunday by M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce.

The first rehearsal of the monster concerts took place in the Music-hall of the Trocadéro on Monday morning. Felicien David's symphony "Le Desert" was performed.

On Thursday the International Cattle and Poultry Show on the Esplanade des Invalides was opened. It comprises nearly 4000 oxen, sheep, and pigs, and 3000 lots of poultry.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the oldest of the French Marshals, died at Amélie-les-Bains on Thursday, in his eighty-fourth year.

ITALY.

King Humbert has sent a telegram to the family of Earl Russell expressing his condolence with them in their recent loss. In the Senate yesterday week Signor Pica proposed that the President, in the name of the House, should send condolences to the family of the late Earl. Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister, supported the motion, saying that the memory of Lord Russell would ever remain in the hearts of Italians as a man of liberal views and a constant friend to Italy. The motion was then unanimously adopted.

Sunday, being the national Statute Festa, was kept as a general holiday. Public buildings and the majority of private

houses were decorated with national flags. Early in the morning King Humbert, accompanied by the Minister of War, with their respective staffs and the military Attachés of the foreign Embassies and Legations, went to the Pratorian Camp to review the troops in garrison. Salutes were fired from the Castle of St. Angelo, and the new forts on Monte Mario and the Via Appia. After the review his Majesty took up position for the march-past in the Piazza dell'Indipendenza, and was enthusiastically received by an immense concourse of people present. At noon the Syndic, Prince Emmanuel Ruspoli, in the Hall of the Horatii and Curatii, on the Capitol, distributed medals for civic valour. In the evening the Capitol, the public buildings, and the principal streets were illuminated, bands were playing in the chief piazzas, and the population crowded to the Piazza of the Ponte St. Angelo and all other places from which the castle is visible to see the fireworks.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Financial Statement was laid before the House. Signor Seismit Doda, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Budget of 1878 showed a surplus of 10,000,000 lire, and that of 1879 would show an increase of revenue of about 60,000,000 lire. Of the latter, 23,000,000 would be employed in reducing taxation. The Minister then referred to a financial operation to the amount of 750,000,000 lire for the construction of railways, to be issued in fifteen years and to be redeemable in seventy-five years. A reduction of the Grist Tax was promised, and the Minister expressed a hope that he should be able to abolish the tax. On Tuesday the Chamber discussed the question of re-establishing a Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

HOLLAND.

On Monday the First Chamber adopted the bills relative to the construction of new railways and the taxing of Europeans in Java, and also the bill for raising a loan of 43,000,000 *fl.* on account of the Government.

GERMANY.

On Sunday another attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William. The following is the announcement issued by the Prefect of Police:—"As the Emperor was passing through the street Unter den Linden, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, two shots were fired from the second floor of the house, No. 18, Unter den Linden, and his Majesty was struck in several places. The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobiling, a doctor of philology and an agriculturist; he was born on April 10, 1848, at Kollmo, near Birnbaum, has been living in Berlin during the last two years, and has resided at No. 18, Unter den Linden, since the beginning of January last. Immediately after the deed was committed the would-be assassin was seized, and he is now under arrest. The two shots at the Emperor were fired by him from the window of a room on the second floor with a double-barrelled gun loaded with shot. On being arrested he inflicted severe wounds upon himself in the head, after first firing with a ready-loaded revolver upon the persons who forced their way into his room. Nobiling confesses his crime, but obstinately refuses to make any statement as to the motives which induced him to commit it. The Emperor, according to a bulletin which has been issued, is wounded by about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms, and the back."

His Majesty was alone in the carriage. From all parts of the city thousands of people flocked to the palace, and the excitement in Berlin was indescribable. The Emperor was driven back to the palace and conveyed to bed, when a number of small shots were extracted from the wounds. The loss of blood was considerable. An account in the *Times* gives the following particulars:—"The last of the four shots fired wounded a dining-house keeper, who happened to be passing. The assassin, it is said, had applied for employment in the Ministry of Agriculture, but was refused. He seems to be a very young man. When some thirty grains of small shot had been taken out of the Emperor's wounds, the operation was interrupted, the wounds causing the skin and muscles to swell. The Emperor, who was very calm and composed throughout, at this momentary interruption of the operation sent a message to the Shah of Persia regretting his inability to dine with him, as previously arranged."

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany arrived at Berlin at a quarter past ten on Monday evening from London. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and the Empress have arrived from Karlsruhe, and Prince Charles of Prussia, his Majesty's brother, from Wiesbaden. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is also at Berlin. Prince Bismarck arrived there on Monday evening.

At the suggestion of the Crown Princess, the Emperor on Tuesday morning moved from the bed on which he had been lying since Sunday to another, which was brought, together with mattresses and other furniture, from the palace of the Crown Prince to the sick room. The Crown Princess, assisted by the Grand Duchess of Baden and Prince Charles, arranged the new couch for the Emperor, and, with the help of the servants, assisted him into it. The Crown Prince and Princess visit the Emperor's room nearly every hour, going on foot through the garden of the palace across the Opern Platz to the Royal palace.

By the latest accounts his Majesty is doing well. He makes warm inquiries after the wounded hotel-keeper.

The Empress and her sons and daughters attended a special thanksgiving service in the cathedral on Wednesday.

An Imperial decree, dated the 5th inst., has been issued entrusting the Crown Prince with the direction of public business during the period of the Emperor's enforced withdrawal from State affairs. Protracted interviews have taken place between Prince Bismarck and the Crown Prince.

Nobiling is unconscious the greater part of the time, and his death is considered probable.

The Shah arrived at Berlin on Saturday night, and was received at the railway station by the Governor and Commandant of Berlin, accompanied by a guard of honour. His Majesty drove to the Royal Castle, where apartments were prepared for him. A dinner was to have been given in his honour by the Emperor on Sunday, but this was necessarily postponed owing to the attempt on his Majesty's life. The Shah went on foot to the palace on Sunday night, and inquired about the Emperor's condition.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

On Monday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted the Quota Law by 132 votes to 62 on its second reading, and subsequently passed by 136 votes to 42 the bill relative to the debt of 80,000,000 *fl.* on its second and third reading. The House further adopted all the amendments made in the Bank statute by the Upper House, except only that in regard to article 40 it was resolved by 123 votes to 103 to adhere to the form proposed by the Lower House itself. The convention with the National Bank was also agreed to on its third reading.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation the Imperial War Budget, amounting to 95,925,044 *fl.*, was voted.

The Budget Committee has adopted the bill drawn up by Dr. Herbst for meeting the Austrian portion of the grant of 60,000,000 *fl.* The Austrian share will be provided for partially by the appropriation of a portion of the Common Fund or dis-

posable revenue to an amount not exceeding 13,000,000 *fl.*, and the remainder by the issue of gold rente or 6 per cent treasury notes to the maximum amount of 30,000,000 florins.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial order has been officially published at St. Petersburg directing that political offences are to be tried, according to their character, either before the tribunal by which the indictment may have been drawn up, or by the Supreme Court of Justice. Last Saturday the Supreme Court of Revision had before it the case of Vera Sassulitch, and directed that her acquittal should be cancelled, on the ground of informality in the procedure, and that she should be tried again in the Novgorod District Court.

A decree has been issued from St. Petersburg for the foundation of a university at Tomsk, in Siberia; and the buildings (the construction of which will cost about £70,000) are to be ready in 1882, for the three-hundredth anniversary of the annexation of Siberia to the Russian Empire.

TURKEY.

An Imperial Hatt was issued on Tuesday appointing Safvet Pasha Grand Vizier, in the room of Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha. Safvet Pasha will also hold the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Phosphod Mustapha Pasha that of War, instead of Mahmoud Damat.

AMERICA.

A resolution was passed in the Senate last Saturday approving the bill authorising the payment of the fishery award to Great Britain, if, after further correspondence with England, President Hayes deems that the honour and good faith of the country demand it. Before passing this resolution the Senate adopted an amendment to the effect that, in the judgment of Congress, the articles of the Washington Treaty with regard to the fisheries ought to be terminated at the earliest day consistent with the provisions of the treaty.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Mr. Blaine moved for the correspondence with England in regard to inviting the maritime Powers to accept the three rules prescribing the duty of neutral Governments in the Treaty of Washington.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday, by 134 yeas against 120 nays, struck out the enacting clause of Mr. Fernando Wood's Tariff Bill. The measure is thus lost.

President Hayes has signed the Bill forbidding the further withdrawal of greenbacks.

The Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the presidential electoral frauds have commenced examining witnesses.

A tornado swept over Richmond, Missouri, last Saturday, destroying one hundred houses, and causing damage to the extent of 250,000 *dols.* Ten persons were killed.

Advices from New York state that twenty-one boats and four steam-launches are to be built for Russian account.

Indian raids are reported, and a fresh war is expected.

CANADA.

A telegram from Montreal on Wednesday states that 1500 barrels of cartridges had arrived there for the Canadian Government.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was opened on May 11. The Governor, in his speech, alluded to the measures adopted for disarming the natives, the improved schemes for frontier defence, and the necessity for increased taxation.

Official documents relative to the dismissal of the Molteno Ministry have been presented to the House of Assembly. Mr. Molteno protested against the publication of some of the papers, asserting that they were of a private nature. The motion on the subject was carried without a division.

The opening of the Cape Colony Exhibition has been deferred by order of Sir H. Bartle Frere until March next year.

INDIA.

The Queen's birthday was made the occasion for opening the Dacca Waterworks. We learn from the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta that these works are a princely gift from the Nawab Abdul Ghani, a most enlightened and philanthropic native nobleman, in order to commemorate the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness in 1872. Lord Northbrook laid the foundation-stone. The Nawab and his son together have given 150,000 rupees for the construction. Dacca has for a long time possessed a very evil reputation for cholera and other diseases produced by bad water; it is difficult, therefore, adequately to measure the benefit conferred upon the poorer classes by this munificent boon.

The immediate reconstruction of the defences of Hong-Kong has been ordered by the home Government, as proposed by the present Governor of the colony.

The train proceeding from Barcelona to Perpignan was stopped and robbed on Wednesday near Moncada, a station situated a few miles to the north of Barcelona.

The ship Dunbar Castle, 925 tons, Captain J. R. Brown, sailed from Gravesend on the 1st inst. with the following emigrants for Brisbane:—Eighty-four married people, 128 single men, 85 single women, 44 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Mr. Thomas Elder, member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of South Australia; to Salvatore Naudi, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Court of Appeal of Malta; and to Mr. Edward Eyre Williams, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.

Information has been received at Lloyd's that the ship Loch Ard, belonging to Glasgow, and the Melbourne have been wrecked at Curdie Inlet, on the south coast of Australia, and that only two persons had been saved. The same telegram reports the wreck at Port Albert of the Sydney-owned steamer Blackbird, 665 tons, while on a voyage from Newcastle, New South Wales, for Melbourne, the crew being saved. A Lloyd's telegram from Ponce, Porto Rico, states that the Tasmanian was ashore in a bad position.

A despatch from Cairo states that it has been resolved by the Committee of Inquiry into the Egyptian revenues to summon all creditors of the Egyptian Government whose claims exceed £1000, and who have not obtained judgment from the International Tribunals, to present their claims within one month from the present time if resident within the country, and within two months if living abroad; the list of non-consolidated debts to be closed at the expiration of those periods.—There has been encashed, according to the statement for May, £59,000 for the service of the Egyptian Unified Debt; £16,000 on account of short loans; and £35,000 for the privileged debt.—A Cairo telegram says that the Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenues has demanded from the Khedive a complete list of all the estates belonging to his Highness and family, with the dates of the original acquisition and transfer to his Highness's family and the amount of purchase money.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The sale, or rather the abortive attempt to sell, at Christie's, last Saturday, the famous picture attributed to Raffaele of the "Madonna dei Candelabri" seems to have been, in American parlance, "a little mixed;" and nobody appears to have been precisely satisfied with the result. The picture was bought in at £19,500; but nobody professes to know from whom emanated the successive bids of £500 following the first upset price of £15,000, which to my mind was three times too large a *mise à prix*. The auctioneer should have remembered that there must have been many Continental dealers and representatives of foreign collectors in the room; and the mention of such an enormous sum as 275,000 francs as the first offer for a work of art, however admirable or celebrated it may be, is enough to frighten a French or Italian expert out of his wits. The more sensible course would have been to put the "Madonna dei Candelabri" up at a moderate sum, say three thousand pounds, and see what came of it. Were it wholly and entirely the work of Raffaele it should be worth £20,000; but in execution, likewise, it is "a little mixed." The angels standing behind the Madonna on either side are not by the master, but by one of his pupils, possibly Giulio Romano or Giovanni da Udine. The former, it is well known, was permitted to finish the "Transfiguration," which had not nearly approached completion at the death of Raffaele.

Mem: Another "Madonna dei Candelabri" has turned up since the abortive attempt at sale of Saturday; but the discovery is, I take it, no great matter. There are dozens of replicas and copies (not necessarily forgeries) of every Madonna by Raffaele; and in Continental galleries I have seen at least a score of versions of the "Candelabri." The genuineness of the Novar picture seems, however, to me incontestable. Its pedigree can be distinctly traced since it came, in 1796, from the Borghese Palace at Rome into the possession of Lucien Bonaparte; and in the Palazzo Borghese the "Candelabri" had, in all probability, been tranquilly reposing ever since 1590, when the edifice was built. Be it remembered that Raffaele left several easel pictures unfinished; and that his favourite pupils became his executors, and to a great extent his heirs. The "Candelabri" may have fallen to the share of Giulio Romano, or Francesco Penni, or Timoteo della Vite, or of Giovanni da Udine. Any of them might have finished the painting and sold it to Cardinal Borghese.

The glad news has come that a Universal Exhibition is to be held in Rome in the year 1881; and that the Minister of Finance will shortly lay a bill on the subject before the Italian Parliament. Looking at the fact that Rome herself, Imperial and Pontifical, classic and mediæval, is one vast permanent and glorious Exhibition, I am reminded of the humorous inscription which I noticed on a placard suspended outside a shop at the East-End on the day when Royalty opened the Bethnal-green Museum. "The greatest curiosities in Bethnal-green"—thus ran the placard—"are outside the Museum." For all that, Rome will profit immensely, both materially and morally, from an Exhibition, not only of international art, but of industry. We cannot teach the Romans to be artistic; but we can teach them how to live comfortably; and Rome (with the exception of a few hotels frequented by the *forestieri*) is a desperately uncomfortable city.

Mem: It is not quite so domestically cheerless in Madrid, where the butter is always rancid; where no cheese but the coarsest Dutch is served at the *tables d'hôte*; and where at the hotels they charge you half a guinea a day extra for a room with a fireplace in it.

I have been thrown into a state of extreme alarm and perplexity by the statement, in a serio-comic letter in this week's *Punch*, that the Live Beluga, or White Whale, now exhibiting at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and whose portrait adorns most of the hoardings in this metropolis, is not a Whale at all, but a Dolphin. What little knowledge I have of natural history was acquired long years ago, when the Schoolmaster first came Abroad, under the auspices of Henry Brougham, Charles Knight, and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and, returning (as elderly people have a right to do) *à mes premières amours*, I find at p. 242, vol. i., of "Knight's Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature" a very lucid description of the "Beluga, or White Fish Whale," which it is admitted is not a *balæna*, but a member of the Cetacean family (the *Delphinapterus leuca* of Pallas). But Beluga is a whale for all that; and, says the writer in Knight's Museum, "one of the most beautiful, active, and confident of its class." Its skin is "soft, smooth, and slippery"—a diplomatic whale, in fine. Of course it is not a *balæna*; but are there not whales and whales? The cachalot or sperm whale is not a *balæna*. Linnaeus calls it *Physeter monocephalus*; but it is a whale, nevertheless. The Narwhal is no *balæna*. He is *Monodon monoceros*; yet the Greenlanders declare him to be as nice a whale as ever blew.

Mem: I cannot find any mention of the Beluga in the Rev. J. G. Wood's "Illustrated Natural History" (Routledge, 1872); but in "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom," edited by Dr. W. B. Carpenter and J. O. Westwood (London, 1864), I find my Beluga set down as a Cetacean (therefore a whale) of the Delphinapterus subdivision, an inhabitant of all the glacial seas, and sometimes to be met with on the British coasts. In point of fact, a White Whale seventeen feet long turned up in 1815 in the Frith of Forth. For the rest, Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Henry Lee will doubtless tell us all that has been scientifically ascertained concerning whales—whether a cachalot considers himself to be equal in blood, if not in stature, to a *balæna*; and whether, in going down to dinner, the dolphin or the porpoise takes precedence. I should vote for the dolphin, for the reason that he is a friendly creature, and used to carry little boy Arion on his back to school. And what social position should be assigned, I wonder, to the grampus? Mind, I am not dogmatizing about whales. I agree with the careful caveat ascribed by Peter Pindar to Sir Joseph Banks, "Fleas are not lobsters."

I have been reading in the *Manchester Guardian* some interesting correspondence on the feasibility of living on sixpence a day. I have frequently been fain, in my youth, to live on less; but then I had Health and Hope as assistant purveyors; and they were magicians as well: they turned pennyrolls into plumcake, quarters of pork-pies into venison-pasties, and the smallest of beer into burgundy. A correspondent of the *Manchester paper*, signing himself an "hotel-keeper," declares that he has personally tried (as an example to wasteful servants) the experiment of sustaining existence on three and sixpence a week; and he found at the seven days' end that he had still threepence to the good. He was not by any means half starved. He had three meals a day, consisting of tea (cocoa would have been better), milk, plenty of bread, buttered toast, fish, and potatoes. Twice in the course of the week he enjoyed three ounces of meat, and twice did he have an egg.

I should like some of my young and healthful friends to try this regimen (prescribed, you will remember, on a memorable occasion by Abernethy to a dyspeptic Alderman, "live on sixpence a day, and earn it) and tell me how they like it. The system was essayed long ago with great success by the well-known and happy soldier, who, the song tells us, still

lives on his pay,
And spends half-a-crown out of sixpence a day.
But then, I am afraid, the Happy Soldier ran in debt; or carried favour with Jane, the cook.

Ubiquitous "Atlas" in the *World* relates this week a curious anecdote of Lord Beaconsfield. Scene, the grounds at Hughenden. Personages represented, the Earl (in velvet coat and gaiters and "spud" in hand) and a friend. Lord B. *loquitur*: "I am not much of a walker; but, like Charles the Second, I will back myself to saunter against any man in England." Most people know that Lord Halifax, denying the moral slothfulness of Charles, said that his "favourite Sultana Queen (Queen is a pleonasm which mars the alliteration) was sauntering;" but, in Halifax's time, to saunter did not mean to walk slowly or lounge. A saunterer in the seventeenth century was a tramp, a wanderer, a "vagrom" or man roving up and down, walking huge distances in quest of alms, when he might have earned an honest living by abiding and working in one fixed place. The very word is derived by the etymologists from *sancta terra* or *sainte terre*: it being a common practice of the wandering tramps to beg money on pretence that they were bound on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Their Hierosolyma was the nearest alehouse. Thus, Charles used to beg money from his Parliaments to build men-of-war; and then he spent the cash on the Sultanas of Whitehall.

Physically, the "Merry Monarch" had nothing of the saunterer (in the modern acceptance of the term) about him. He was, unlike Lord Beaconsfield, a desperately hard walker; and his wide, rapid, and sustained stride made it extremely difficult for his courtiers to keep up with him when he took his "constitutional" in St. James's Park, in the Long Walk at Windsor, or on Newmarket-heath. I have a contemporary engraving of the King "steaming along" the Mall at a pace which Mr. Edward Peyton Weston might envy. He used, laughingly, to advise people who wished to preserve their health to "hunt with his brother and walk with him;" and I have always fancied that his love for systematic pedestrianism was instilled into him by the illustrious William Harvey, who had been one of his tutors, who was himself a great walker, and who knew the beneficial effect which walking had on the proper circulation of the blood.

Mem: Sir Walter did not omit to take notice of Charles's bold manner of stepping out when walking. Read the episode in "Woodstock" in which Charles's disguise in female attire is described. In conclusion, I don't think that Charles the Second ever backed himself to lounge or dangle about a garden; but I have heard that Mr. Ashby Sterry, the author of the "Boudoir Ballads," once modestly observed that he made no pretensions to genius or erudition, "but that he would back himself to look out of window on a rainy day against any man in England."

I grieve to hear that John Parry, the accomplished pianist, the whilom admirable comic singer and mimic, has fallen upon evil days, and is in the deepest distress. Do you remember, long before he became so conspicuous a coadjutor to Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, how John Parry used to make morning concert-room audiences shriek with laughter at such songs as "Berlin Wool" and "Vesuvius"—songs for which Albert Smith wrote the words. But years before do I recall to mind the good musician, who is now old and poor. I remember him more than forty years ago, when he was "Mr. John Parry, jun." (his father was a distinguished scholar and writer on the antiquities of Wales), when he was a brilliant and witty caricaturist, and when he made his first appearance as a vocalist at the St. James's Theatre in the opera of "The Village Coquettes"—music by John Hullah; libretto by Charles Dickens.

I like to hear of hard-working artists growing rich; and I was pleased to think that John Parry, his brave work being done, had gathered his *peculium* together, safely invested it, and retired to cultivate his cabbages. He had gathered it; he had invested it; he *did* retire; but the investment was not safe; the steward to whom he had intrusted his savings was not faithful; and all is gone. It has been publicly announced that subscriptions towards a fund for securing to Mr. and Mrs. John Parry a competence in their declining years will be received by (among other influential gentlemen) W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A., 7, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, W.; and John B. Monckton, Esq., 44, Wimpole-street. The last-named gentleman is justifiably an "Esquire" in Wimpole-street; but at Guildhall he is "Monckton" *tout court*. Why? Because he happens to be the estimable Town Clerk of the City of London; and the Town Clerks of that ancient Corporation enjoy the lofty privilege of dispensing with their Christian names when they sign official documents.

Mem: I read in "Coke's Institutes" the other day that a man may change his surname as often as he will, and that he is not compelled to have any surname at all; but that it is absolutely beyond the power of the law to grant him permission to change his Christian name. Thus Joshua Podge may (by deed poll or otherwise) call himself Joshua Plantagenet Seymour Howard De Vere Talbot Bohun; but he may not call himself Gerald, or Aloysius, or Bertie, &c., &c., &c. He must stick to plain Joshua. Will any lawyer tell me if Coke's dictum has been revoked by any modern statute? The question is worth asking, since in these latter days there is a kind of mania for assuming new names. I own to a covert desire on my own part to alter my appellation to Smith, in order to evade the pursuit of the begging-letter writers, and the inventors of new machines, and the discoverers of perpetual motion, the longitude, and an infallible plan for paying off the National Debt, and the people who want autographs, and the ladies and gentlemen who have written three-volume novels and five-act tragedies, and want me to find publishers and managers for them, and the friendly creatures who demand orders for the play (I have none to give), letters of introduction to Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson (I have not the honour to know those illustrious writers), and especially the mad folk who hunt me down, and make my life a burden to me. My correspondence averages two letters from lunatics every week.

P.S.—Not by a slip of the pen, but through "sheer ignorance, Madam," as Dr. Johnson told the lady at Plymouth, I said last week that Miss Georgina Hogarth would be assisted by Mrs. Kate Perugini in editing the letters of Charles Dickens. It should have been Miss Mary Dickens, the novelist's unmarried daughter.

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'."

Of all the stories with which the lamented Charles Dickens has delighted the English reading world, "David Copperfield" is the one that most frankly expresses the author's personal feelings, and is most largely founded upon his own youthful experiences. But it contains many sketches and traits of character which belong to the ideal region of humorous imagination, inhabited by the mind of Dickens with a commanding familiarity, and a native power of conception and of representation, scarcely equalled by any other, except the incomparable genius of Shakspeare. The Peggotty family of Yarmouth, the honest, kindly, true-hearted fisherman and his kinsfolk, living in a queer cabin formed of an old boat on the sea-beach, and cherishing that sweet child, their "Little Em'ly," with the fondest tenderness, unsuspecting of her sad future, make not the least interesting part of this story. Little David's good nursemaid at the home of his early infancy, the faithful Clara Peggotty, had taken him to visit her relations at Yarmouth. The carrier's cart, which passes to and fro between that town and the village, was the conveyance for David upon one occasion when the carrier, Mr. Barkis, intrusted him with a message to the aforesaid young woman, the purport of which David could not then understand. "Tell her, Barkis is willin'," was the final communication of his proposal to marry "Peggotty," if she would have him; and we cannot but approve his choice of such a worthy helpmeet. The course of his wooing did not encounter any material obstacles; and we see Mr. Barkis again, in a small pony-cart, with his blushing bride seated beside him, and with the two innocent children behind, starting from the abode of the Peggotty household, on Yarmouth beach, to undergo the wedding ceremony at a village church not many miles distant. Mr. Staniland has well represented this scene in the picture we have engraved, which is in the Exhibition of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Some thousands of metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday, undergoing the ordeal of official brigade drills or inspections, or preparing for those events by drill.

In Regent's Park, Colonel Logan, C.B., the officer commanding the forty-seventh sub-district, had a brigade of over 2000 men at work. The regiments constituting it were as follows:—46th Middlesex (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge commanding; 9th Middlesex (four companies), Major Meas commanding; 29th Middlesex (eight companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Brown commanding; 40th Middlesex (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Malet commanding; and 2nd A.B. battalion Middlesex (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Warner commanding.

There were two brigades at work in Hyde Park, under Colonel Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, and Colonel Gipps, of the Scots Guards, respectively. The first brigade consisted of the Victoria (four companies), Major Anderson commanding; the St. George's (four companies), Colonel Loyd-Lindsay commanding; the 37th Middlesex (eight companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Stedall commanding; and 36th Middlesex (eight companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe commanding. The other brigade was composed of the 38th Middlesex (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton commanding; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson commanding; and First A.B. Tower Hamlets (six companies), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Buxton commanding.

At the same time the South Middlesex Rifles, who were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, were inspected by Colonel White of the Scots Guards.

The rifle meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association took place in Wormwood-scrubbs on Wednesday and Thursday last week. The shooting was exceptionally good.

The West of Scotland Rifle Association held their seventeenth annual prize meeting this week at Cowglen, near Glasgow. Of prizes there are 895, valued at £2225.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on Thursday rewards amounting to £150 were granted to some of its life-boat crews for recent services.

The Clacton-on-Sea boat, Albert Edward, which is one of the two presented by the English Freemasons, to commemorate the safe return from India of their Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, saved from an otherwise inevitable death nine men from the brig Garland, of South Shields, which was wrecked on the Gunfleet Sands.

On the occasion of the late terrible disaster to the German ironclad, Grosser Kurfürst, four life-boats on the Kentish coast—viz., those at Hythe, Dungeness, New Romney, and Dover—promptly put off to the wreck, but they had no opportunity of performing service, the vessel going down within ten minutes of the time of the collision.

Several rewards were granted to shore-boats' crews for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2380 were made on some of the 268 life-boat establishments.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Earl Russell, who took part in the formation of the institution in 1824, and who had ever since been one of its vice-presidents and an annual subscriber; also at the decease of the Rev. G. W. Steward, of Caister, Norfolk, a most valuable coadjutor of the society on that coast.

Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to forty-nine life-boat stations.

The strike of the 1200 winders, weavers, and warpers in the Newhall factory of John Robertson and Co., Glasgow, terminated on Monday. All the hands resume work at the 10 per cent reduction which the firm found it necessary to make.—The tinplate-workers at Lydney, Forest of Dean, resumed work on Monday at a reduction of 5 per cent in wages.—A refusal on the part of the weavers of Holmfirth to accept a reduction of wages has led to the closing of eleven mills.—Sixteen thousand bricks were destroyed in a brickyard at Woodseats, near Sheffield, on Saturday night. The outrage is attributed to trade unionism. The unbaked bricks were walked over, moulds and tools were damaged, and bricks recently burned were destroyed.

In accordance with the terms of Earl Russell's will, his remains were on Tuesday interred in the family vault at Chénies, Bucks, in as simple a manner as possible. The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock, M.P., Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Bradford, and Lord George Hamilton, M.P., were amongst those who attended the ceremony. Lady Russell felt herself bound by the express directions of the late Earl's will to decline the offer which had been made by the Queen and the Government of a public interment in Westminster Abbey. The words of the will run thus:—"I wish my funeral to be as simple and as inexpensive as possible, without any hired mourners. I wish my body to be interred in the family vault at Chénies."

G. A. S.



"BARKIS IS WILLIN'." BY C. J. STANILAND.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE SPANISH PAVILION.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Their Lordships reassembled yesterday week, and heard Lord Elphinstone's explicit statement concerning the appalling collision in the English Channel that morning between the German ironclads König Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfürst; and listened to Earl Granville's timely question as to the funeral honours to be rendered unto the late Earl Russell, and learnt from the Prime Minister's graceful reply that Government had made the suggestion that the great statesman "should be buried in the shadow, as it were, of that venerable Abbey where in youth he was educated, and where the greater part of his eminent career was passed."

The Marquis of Salisbury began business on Monday with a statement of great import. Cheers greeted the announcement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Government had accepted the invitation of Germany to join the Congress at Berlin on June 13 (Thursday next). And their Lordships learnt that the diplomatic difficulty which prevented the earlier meeting of the Congress had been surmounted by couching the German invitation to the Powers in the following manner:—

In conformity with the initiative taken by the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany has the honour to propose to the Powers signatories to the treaties of 1856 and 1871 to meet in Congress at Berlin, to discuss there the stipulations of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano concluded between Russia and Turkey. The Government of his Majesty, in giving this invitation to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, understands that, in accepting it, the Government of her Britannic Majesty consents to admit the free discussion of the whole of the contents of the Treaty of San Stefano, and that it is ready to participate therein.

Earl Granville, upon receiving confirmation from the noble Marquis that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary would both attend the Congress, could not congratulate the Government on this decision. The gravity of the noble Earl's objection was upset, however, at the outset by the comparatively loud laughter occasioned by his inadvertent reference to the ex-Foreign Secretary as "the late Lord Derby." But Lord Granville was not to be deterred by this contretemps from quoting Lord Derby as an authority against the course resolved upon; and maintained that the members of the Cabinet left at home would be "somewhat in the position of ciphers in the decision of a very important question." On the contrary, the Earl of Beaconsfield urged, "it seems to me rather that the consequence of our absence will be to increase their importance and responsibility." This adroit retort again excited the merriment of their Lordships, and Earl Granville himself was moved to join in the general laughter at the neat bit of Disraelism. Precedent alone, argued the noble Earl at the head of the Government, ought not to be considered in the matter. As the chief Ministers of Germany, Austria, and Russia will attend the Congress, the Government have been induced to reconsider their original resolve to be represented by an Ambassador; "and," added the Prime Minister with earnestness, "if it can be shown hereafter that any failure which may occur has arisen from the mode in which the representatives of the Government of the Queen have been selected, we must abide by the consequences which we shall certainly and entirely deserve." Lord Granville, finding a joint in the Premier's armour, neatly inserted his rapier-like rejoinder that it was stated in February that Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Bismarck, and Count Andrássy would take part in the Congress. A wail against the infraction of Constitutional custom in the matter having proceeded from Earl Grey, the Marquis of Salisbury rose and was very impressive (the reporters would be devoutly thankful if every peer were as audible as the noble Marquis is) in his allusion to the abominable attempt made on the life of the Emperor of Germany, but from the news he had received he trusted that "Europe may have the joy of welcoming back to perfect health one of the most respected of Sovereigns." Lord Bury, with accustomed affability, then enlightened Lord Waverley as to the organisation of the Militia under the localisation scheme. The Medical Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and Lord Elphinstone explained to Lord Dorchester that no pains are being spared in the attempt to raise the Eurydice.

Returning to the Eurydice on Tuesday, Lord Elphinstone could not offer any hope to Earl Delawarr that an ironclad would have succeeded in lifting the sunken ship. In a conversation on the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, the Marquis of Salisbury gave proof that his mind is not entirely absorbed by the Congress. The noble Marquis feared some of the proposed amendments would injuriously effect the poor by materially lessening the building of cottages. Some slight alterations were made in the measure in Committee.

Their Lordships sat for about an hour on Thursday, in the course of which time the Poor-Law Amendment Act (1876) Amendment Bill was, on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, read the second time, notwithstanding the character given to it by Lord Kimberley, that it would strike at the very root of self dependence. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question from Lord Shaftesbury, stated that the case of the Armenian Christians would be brought before the Congress with the goodwill of the British Plenipotentiaries.

COMMONS.

Monday was notable for Mr. Hanbury's notice to call attention to Mr. Gladstone's vigorous protest in the *Nineteenth Century* against the employment of Indian troops in Europe, and for a Ministerial statement and an Opposition protest similar to those made later in the Upper Chamber. The Chancellor of the Exchequer lost no time in reading; much to the satisfaction of both sides of the House, the despatches conveying the hopeful tidings that the Congress will meet on June 13; and the right hon. gentleman, after mentioning that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, with Lord Odo Russell, will represent the Government at Berlin, expressed in sympathetic terms the concern generally felt in this country at the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William. Thereupon Mr. Bourke read the telegrams relating to the Emperor's progress towards recovery, amid the hearty cheers of the House. The Marquis of Hartington re-echoed the expressions of detestation at the attempted assassination which fell from Sir Stafford Northcote; but, speaking with a vigour and a clearness not common with the noble Lord, proceeded unreservedly to condemn the arrangement by which both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are to go to Berlin. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in a paraphrase of the Prime Minister's answer. Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Hartington subsequently paid earnest tributes to the memory of Earl Russell. Resuming the debate on the O'Connor Don's motion that the condition of University education in Ireland is unsatisfactory (interrupted yesterday week through the sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Wykeham Martin in the Library of the House), Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Plunket, Major Nolan, Mr. Lowther, and other hon. members spoke for or against the resolution; and a majority of 133 (200 to 67) voted against the O'Connor Don.

Mr. Chaplin, on Tuesday, moved that the House adjourn over the Derby Day, and laboured hard to take up the

jester's mantle which Sir Wilfrid Lawson has been wont to wear in a spirit of "gay wisdom" on the eve of the great race. The effort to descend from his oratorical pedestal, however, was no more successful than his "tip"—Sir Joseph—for the Derby. As a matter of course, however (no pun is intended), the motion was carried—by 225 against 95 votes; and the rest of the evening was consumed in discussing the lively clauses of the Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill; in the making of several speeches by Lord R. Churchill and others, with the result that Mr. Lowther complacently offered the sop of a "small Royal Commission" on the grievances of Endowed Schools in Ireland; and in a vain resistance by Sir William Fraser (seconded by Mr. Biggar!) to a renewal of the Dover and Calais mail contract.

On Thursday Mr. W. H. Smith, being interrogated by Mr. Bates, expressed his regret that the attempts to raise the Eurydice had failed in consequence of the difficulty of the undertaking and the unfavourable weather which prevailed. He thought that the time had almost come when these attempts should cease, except for respect to the strong feelings of those who desired to receive the dead bodies of their relatives who had perished in that ill-fated ship. He hoped that any further attempts would be more successful. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a series of questions from Messrs. Dillwyn, Forster, and Hayter, stated that the other European Powers would be represented in the Congress as follows:—France, by M. Waddington and Count St. Vallier, Foreign Minister and Ambassador at Berlin respectively; Italy, by Count Corti, Foreign Secretary; Russia, by Prince Gortschakoff, Prime Minister and Imperial Chancellor, and Count Schouvaloff, Special Envoy, and M. D'Oubril, Ambassador at Berlin; Turkey, by Saidk Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Cathelodi, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. Austria and Germany would be represented by their Imperial Chancellors, Count Andrássy and Prince Bismarck. Her Majesty's Government did not know the names of the other representatives. They did not propose to lay any further papers or correspondence upon the table, neither did he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) think that it was necessary for him to make any statement of the policy which the Government would pursue in the Congress, which must be well known from the Circular Despatch of Lord Salisbury, the declarations made from time to time by members of the Government, and the papers which have been presented to Parliament. The representatives of England would be furnished with full instructions from the Cabinet and the decisions in which they took part in the Congress would be on the responsibility of the collected Cabinet. The whole of the correspondence would, after the termination of the Congress, be presented to Parliament. Mr. W. H. Smith, answering a question put to him by Sir John Hay, said that the Admiralty were fully aware that the anchorage of the fleet in the Bay of Ismid was very unhealthy at this season of the year, and Admiral Hornby has been directed to remove the fleet to any other anchorage he might select as most suitable, which would probably be the one he had himself suggested near Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora. Clauses 5, 6, and 7 of the Civil Service Estimates furnished to the more garrulous members of the House a fruitful source of comment and discussion during the night.

Mr. R. T. Culley was elected Coroner for Norfolk on Thursday morning, in succession to Mr. E. Press, deceased.

There have been serious disturbances between militiamen and the police at Northampton.

Mr. T. W. Evans, M.P. for South Derbyshire, has given £1000 towards the purchase of a public park for Derby.

Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., late Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Henry Boys as Director of Naval Ordnance.

The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall opens to-day, and will continue open during Whitsun week. The prizes have secured a splendid list of entries.

Sir H. Jackson, M.P. for Coventry, was on Monday chosen Chairman of the Select Committee of the Commons on the hall-marking of gold and silver.

A review and sham fight on the great lines at Chatham took place yesterday week, all the troops in the garrison being present. General Newdigate was in command.—On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops at Shorncliffe.

An Order in Council has been issued for the division of the county of Surrey into two districts. The courts for the election of coroners for the eastern and western districts will be held at Croydon and Guildford respectively.

At a Court of Common Council on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, a letter was read from Mr. Corrie announcing his resignation, through ill-health, of the office of Remembrancer, which he has held since January, 1864.

The men and boys employed at the Wharcliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, have received a month's notice to quit their employment. The masters had asked for a reduction of 4d. per ton, which the employes contend is equal to 20 per cent.

Dartmouth Park, the gift of Lord Dartmouth to the inhabitants of West Bromwich, was opened on Monday. Lord and Lady Dartmouth and Viscount Lewisham, M.P., were present. The park consists of fifty-six acres of fine undulating land, in some parts beautifully wooded, and commands one of the best views in South Staffordshire. The opening ceremony, in which 6000 children took part, in addition to the local improvement commissioners and other public bodies, was followed by a dinner to the volunteers and the school children.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

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Austria	2d	" via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Capo of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	4d	Russia	2d
via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

Copies printed on this paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE MAGAZINES.

Both the *Cornhill's* serial fictions are very good this month. There is pleasant humour blended with serious interest in "Within the Precincts," and graphic power in the description of the lawyer's office in "For Percival." The charm of a very charming number, however, consists in contributions of a more exceptional character and a finer literary flavour. "Daisy Miller," by Mr. H. James, is a bewitching sketch of an American maiden of the most independent type, shocking to strict propriety, but captivating in her innocence and her perfect truth to nature. Mr. Symonds contributes a series of most delicate prose vignettes of Lombard scenery and architecture, each as daintily finished as a Japanese bowl—like the bowl itself, perhaps, a thought too studied and recherché. The still more delightful "Notes on Portugal" owe less to the writer and more to the subject. Some exquisite little snatches of love-song are given, the scenery and climate of the country are discussed, and justice is done to the Oriental character with which it is still imbued. "Captain Dover's Cotswold Games" preserve the remembrance of a pleasant episode in the life of "Merrie England;" and "A Fiery World" treats in an entertaining fashion of the constitution of the planet Mercury.

The title of Miss Keary's new contribution to *Macmillan*, "A Doubting Heart," seems prophetic of sentiment, and this expectation is certainly not belied by the opening chapters. They are nevertheless marked by the authoress's usual ability. Professor Max Müller discusses the question whether fetishism is a primitive and inevitable form of religion with an evident inclination to the negative. A still more interesting essay is Mr. Matthew Arnold's criticism on Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," with its masterly sketch of the transition from the cumbrous magnificence of the Elizabethan prose style to the lucid, masculine, but comparatively homely diction of the eighteenth century. He omits to observe that the compressing and clarifying process went too far, and has been succeeded by a marked reaction. Dr. Tuke's paper on Broadmoor and criminal lunatics is exceedingly interesting; and Mr. Wilson's statement of our indebtedness to foreigners for our food supplies suggests matter for serious reflection.

We lose an old friend in "Mine is Thine," and *Blackwood* an excellent novel. The wind up is as thoroughly satisfactory as the general course of the story. The scene of "John Caldgate" is transferred to Australia, and the development of the plot is coming to involve one of those half social, half ethical problems familiar to the eminent hand to which we need not hesitate to ascribe it. Perhaps the best contribution to a capital number is the preliminary notice of the late Mr. Senior's conversations with Continental statesmen, now on the point of publication. They are particularly important as records of opinion at the period of the Crimean war, and their consequent bearing on the present aspect of Eastern politics. M. Thiers's dislike and dread of Russia are very noticeable, and leave no doubt of the line which he would have taken in the present crisis. General Chhrzanowski's opinions on the Austrian and Russian armies, and the mutual relations of those Powers in general, will be perused with great interest. Mr. E. Arnold's version of Victor Hugo's "Epic of the Lion" is singularly faithful to the original, no less in its eccentricity than in its sublimity. More genuine pleasure, nevertheless, will probably be derived by most from the exquisite lyric of "W. W. S." entitled "Companions of the Road." Several new books are noticed, among them Mr. Philip Robinson's idyllic "Indian Garden," and the recent biography of James Hinton, the latter reviewed by a sensible, sturdy Philistine, impatient and contemptuous of "altruism" in any form.

Fraser displays a great advance on recent numbers. One of the most practically important articles is a very reasonable one on the reappointment of the Railway Commissioners, which it is to be hoped may prove effectual in inducing the public to support a tribunal so conducive to their interest. The story of Admiral Tegethoff's naval victory at Lissa is excellently told by Mr. J. K. Loughton, who corrects many current errors. A paper on the Arcadian Academy at Rome and its successive laureates is far more interesting than the subject appears to promise, and replete with entertainment. Professor Newman's Semitic cast of mind qualifies him for an essayist on "Jewish Proselytism before Titus" from the proselyter's point of view, but he has no apprehension of the Gentile world. The same ascetic spirit pervades a disquisition on the Renaissance, much of which is merely a paraphrase of Mr. Symonds' work. Two most interesting persons receive appreciative notices from sympathetic critics—Jean Reynaud, the modern reviver of the doctrine of transmigration, from Miss Betham-Edwards; and Mary Wollstonecraft, from Mr. Kegan Paul. We scarcely see, however, why the latter paper should have been headed "A Vindication," which is surely hardly necessary at this time of day.

Curiously enough, the *Fortnightly Review* simultaneously publishes a vindication of Mary Wollstonecraft's equally gifted daughter, for such is the main purpose of the article entitled "Shelley's Last Days." Its scope is nevertheless more extensive, and it contains one long and hitherto unprinted letter from Shelley himself of surpassing interest. The most important of the other literary contributions is a criticism by Mr. Grant Duff on Señor Emilio Castelar as an orator and thinker, to be followed by a survey of his political activity. The eminent Spaniard is evidently not only a man of brilliant gifts and generous instincts, but one endowed with a spirit of equity and moderation very unusual among the vehement Liberals of Southern Europe. His eloquence, though genuine, is too discursive for English taste, and his erudition rather brilliant than solid. It may be by his translator's fault that he is made to speak of the *apologies* of Apuleius; but the error of supposing Apuleius to have attacked Christ must be his own. Mr. Saintsbury's analysis of Charles de Bernard's novels exhibits the usual refinement of his criticism. Mr. Bryce powerfully maintains the Armenian claim to autonomy. The most important article in the number, however, is a dispassionate argument in favour of the employment of Indian troops out of India from the pen of Mr. W. R. Greg, whose support of the general principle of the measure derives additional weight from his opposition to the particular application of it proposed on the present occasion.

The *Nineteenth Century* boasts a genuine Turkish contributor in the person of Midhat Pasha. The ex-Vizier very justly attributes the recent troubles of his country in a great degree to the intrigues of foreign agitators, but omits to remark that parasites of this description are not accustomed to attack healthy systems. The gist of his article—which appears in French as well as in English—is a reminder that Bulgaria contains a Turkish as well as a Bulgarian population and a very reasonable plea for the separate constitution of the Ottoman districts on the same principle as the Christian. Mr. Gladstone's hasty composition on "Liberty in the East and West" does him little honour. Incentives to discontent in India and efforts to embarrass the negotiations by unseasonable criticisms form the staple of it. Mrs. Sutherland Orr, discussing the future of English women, seems apprehensive that the progress of female culture will prove detrimental to matrimony, and, indeed, subversive of that institution, thus

eventually bringing about the extinction of the human species. We cannot say that we are greatly impressed by the imminence of this peril, for which, should it ever become urgent, a Sabine remedy will always be available. Another social contribution of moment is a very able essay on nihilism and pessimism in Germany, by Dr. Waldstein. The writer attributes these pests mainly to the obstruction of the innate German tendency to idealism by excessive militarism, pedantic over-education, and the prosaic conditions of modern life in general. Mr. Newton's illustrations of Greek religion from the inscriptions display a thorough mastery of the subject, and is especially interesting from its explanation of the manner in which the security of temples as places of deposit for treasures gradually converted them into banks. Mrs. Clarke contributes a lively sketch of Voltaire and Madame de Chatelet at Cirey, the residence of the latter. The summary of recent science contains an able statement of the support afforded to the theory of evolution by the discovery of the intermediate fossil forms both in the carnivorous and herbivorous groups of the animal kingdom, the latter more particularly.

The *Contemporary Review* is heavy as a whole, notwithstanding, or because of, the substantial value of many of the contributions. We ought to be, and are, deeply indebted to Professor Monier Williams for his wise advice on the management of India, and to Canon Vaughan for his exposition of the influence exerted upon contemporary English theology by a remarkable school of thinkers in Scotland. Neither these papers, however, nor Mr. G. Howell's defence of the working classes from the charge of improvidence, can be regarded as entertaining; while Professor Friedrich's demolition of Cardinal Manning's statements respecting the Vatican Council, though very complete, is very tedious. To find something really stirring, we must go to Canon Farrar's spirited vindication of his recent sermons on "Eternal Hope" against the running fire of criticisms they have had to encounter, while three fresh additions to these criticisms are, perhaps, the most weighty of them all. The letters on contemporary life and thought in Italy and Russia are instructive, especially the notice in the latter of Count Tolstoy, a novelist as yet almost unknown in England, but who is stated to divide the crown of popularity with Turgueneff in his own country. The account of the recently deceased poet, Nekrassoff, is also interesting.

Among the varied and excellent contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* we may single out "Count Pulaski's Strange Power," a striking but disappointing story; a memoir of the tough old Federalist statesman, Timothy Pickering; Mr. Grant White's entertaining experiences of railway travelling in England, flattering to English management for the most part; Thoreau's minute and Gilbert White-like notes on natural phenomena in June; and Mr. Sedgwick's suggestive paper on the unforeseen results of the Alabama award, the most remarkable of which seems to have been the elevation of political morality in America.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an account of the phonograph, by Mr. R. A. Proctor; Miss Betham-Edwards's graceful sketch of Charles Nodier; and Dr. Wilson's description of some of the extraordinary changes which have resulted from the efforts of animals to adapt themselves to their environment.

Mr. Hardy's "Return of the Native" is the most elaborate contribution to *Belgravia*—a novel, indeed, of great thought and refinement. The general reader will nevertheless be more powerfully attracted by Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Mystery of Modern Venice," which at least proves that he has lost nothing of his old power of awakening curiosity and enchainning attention. The other articles include a somewhat too sweeping indictment of tropical scenery, and an ingenious attempt to indicate the probable solution of the mystery of "Edwin Drood."

In *London Society* we note the continuation of "Cressida;" in the *University Magazine* Mr. Blind's paper on Vera Sassulitch, a sketch of Professor Maurice in his relation to the National Church, and a short story entitled "The Dumb Oracle." Mr. Charles Reade is the subject of the monthly memoir and portrait—the latter a remarkably spirited one.

Good Words is full of good matter, especially the continuation of Mr. Black's characteristic fiction "MacLeod of Dare" and Dean Stanley's excellent discourse on the relation of Gothic art to religious belief. The *Month*, *Tinsley*, and the *Argosy* fairly maintain their usual standing.

We have also received Part 20 of the *Cyclopædia of Costume*, Magazine of Art, Light, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, St. James's Magazine, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Mirth, Progress, Industrial Art, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazine, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark, Distinguished London Men, Our Native Land, Cassell's Family Magazine, Masonic Magazine, No. 1 of the Kentish Magazine, Ecclesiastical Art Review, West End, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker, World of Fashion; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christian Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

Ours, a new Holiday Quarterly Magazine, makes a good first appearance. It is edited by Mrs. Pender Cudlip (Annie Thomas), and contains stories and sketches in prose, but by no means prosy, by George Augustus Sala, Amelia B. Edwards, F. C. Burnand, the Duke de Pomar, Jean Middelmass, Wat Bradwood, J. W. Sherer, and F. C. Broughton; verses by Clement W. Scott, George Grossmith, jun., Henry S. Leigh, R. E. Francillon, D. Christie Murray, Joseph Hatton, J. Ashby-Sterry, and the Marquis de Leuville; and a song by Bret Harte, "Fate," set to music by Miss Elizabeth Philp, the accomplished "composer of over one hundred songs." With such popular names as these *Ours* bids fair to flourish.

Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, Financial Secretary of the Board of Trade, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Walker as Accountant-General of the Navy.

The annual exhibition in connection with the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association has been held this week at Saltash, the gathering having been eminently successful. The Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes has been elected president for the year ensuing, and Falmouth or Penzance will be the next place of meeting. A number of bronze medals have been awarded to exhibitors of implements for improvements in their various manufactures.

A few weeks ago Mr. George Dixon, chairman of the Birmingham School Board, announced his intention of resigning that position in consequence of the slight put upon the board by the action of the Birmingham Town Council in resolving to limit the selection of governors to King Edward's Grammar School, under the new scheme, to members of its own body. On Wednesday night a memorial, bearing 12,000 signatures, was presented to Mr. Dixon entreating him to reconsider his determination and remain in the School Board. Mr. Dixon expressed his thanks to the requisitionists, and stated that in deference to their wishes he would withdraw his resignation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Epsom Summer Meeting began very quietly, and, despite the presence of the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian, spectators did not muster so strongly as usual. The sport, however, was very fair, and was rendered more enjoyable by the absence of the crushing and crowding inseparable from a Derby Day. In the Craven Stakes, Julius Celsus, the trial horse of Sir Joseph, ran quite well enough to keep the favourite pretty steady in the betting, as he led to the Stand, where Hesper and Julius Caesar went by him, the former securing a very clever victory. The Woodcote Stakes, to which the sum of £500 is now added, introduced us to a couple of dark youngsters of very high reputation. These were a bay colt by Cremorne—Chance, and Gunnersbury, a chestnut colt by Hermit—Hippia, the latter being a pedigree that ought to have carried all before it at Epsom, as his sire and dam won the Derby and Oaks respectively in 1867. However, at present, Gunnersbury strikes us as a big unfurnished two-year-old, who will be much benefited by time; and he could only run third to the Chance colt and the useful Strathern. The former, who was purchased at Mr. Carew-Gibson's last yearling sale for 1000 gs., is in every way worthy of such a sire as Cremorne; and, as he never had to really gallop at any part of the journey, may be safely set down as far the best juvenile that has run during the present season. Fortunately, he is heavily engaged, and ought to place many a good stake to his owner's credit. Placida, who is thoroughly at home at Epsom, wound up the day by successfully conceding no less than 37 lb. to Fair Lyons in the Rous Stakes.

A very dull morning, and the certainty that the Derby horses of the present season were sadly below par, doubtless had the effect of keeping many people at home, and there was unquestionably a marked difference in the aspect of the road, the journey down being generally accomplished without the usual accompaniment of frequent blocks, damaged paint, and powerful language consequent thereon. Once arrived on the course, the ring and stands were as closely packed as ever; but locomotion on the hill was far more easy than usual, and there must have been a very marked falling off in the revenue derived from the sale of paddock tickets, as that pleasant retreat was nothing like so full as it has generally been of late years. Immediately on the decision of the first race a general move was made in that direction, and we had scarcely entered before we encountered the French pair, Pontoise and Insulaire, walking quietly round without their clothes. The former, though a winner of the Newmarket Biennial, scarcely attracted a glance, all interest being centred in the second in the Two Thousand. There was no trace of his hurried journeys across the Channel, or of his victory in the French Derby last Sunday—in fact, no horse could have looked better in himself or in more perfect condition. He is a pretty black colt, with plenty of muscular development about him, and with legs and feet that look like wearing for ever; but a careful inspection of him made us think rather that he would make a sweet hack for a lady than that he was likely to hold the proud position of a Derby winner. Small horses have often done right well over the Epsom course, but he was a shade too small, and we could not see the long-talked-of "second Gladiator" in him. We next encountered Sefton, with Alec Taylor in close attendance. He, too, is a little on the small side, but possesses far more power than Insulaire. It was evident that he had done wonderfully well during the past month, and possessed some very stanch adherents; but how was it possible to fancy a horse who, on public form, was 30 lb. behind Advance! We left Sefton to inspect his Newmarket conqueror, Thurio, who was walking round esquired by The Callant. He is a brown colt, of so dark a colour as to be nearly black, and possessed, perhaps, the most power of the twenty-two. If anything, he is a trifle coarse, and we feel sure that the compulsory stoppage in his work did far more to destroy his chance than was generally thought, and that he can be made much better on some future occasion. The dark Bonnie Scotland and Cyprus held a very large levée when they emerged from the Durdans, where they had been saddled, and it then transpired that the former had been sold to Lord Rosebery, and would carry his colours. He is a decidedly handsome horse in many respects; but has a plain head, and there was a roguish look in his eyes, which did not promise well for his gameness if it came to a close struggle. Of the two, we decidedly preferred Cyprus, who is a very lengthy, racing-like colt, and, to our mind, the best-looking of the lot, except possibly Childeric. The last named was not saddled in the paddock, but joined the rest of the field before the canter. The appearance of Knight of the Cross was quite sufficient to account for his unceremonious dismissal to 50 to 1, as we utterly failed to trace his rumoured resemblance to his sire, the handsome Rosierucian, and put him down as a light, shelly-looking commoner, on whom Tom Cannon looked sadly out of place. The usual "walk round" was very much curtailed, and the horses were out of the paddock before we had time to catch more than a glimpse of Sir Joseph and the rest. Mr. Legh's horse pleased very few, and receded to 6 to 1 before the flag fell; while, taking the field as a body, we have to go back in memory to 1865 before we can recall so many thorough "commoners" running for the Derby. After the canter, the horses dashed into the paddock and out again unusually quickly, and there was little of the manoeuvring to be last out that we have often noticed. At first it seemed that John Osborne and Castlereagh would bring up the rear; but, as they passed out, Archer came cantering up on Childeric; while he, too, had disappeared before Fordham came stealing along the hedge side with Cyprus, and became the absolute last.

A careful inspection of the horses in the paddock renders it quite impossible to obtain a place whence a good view of the race can be had; so our account of the actual struggle must be necessarily brief. The twenty-two were unusually quiet at the post, and at the second attempt a capital start was effected. Knight of the Cross and Insulaire were the first to draw out from the rest; but they were almost immediately passed by Priscillian, who made the running at a poor pace. At the top of the hill Bonnie Scotland dropped into the extreme rear; and at the mile post The Callant went to the front, with the view of serving Thurio. A few strides further on Sefton shot out of the rack, and took up the running, Constable finding him so full of go that he preferred to give him his own way instead of letting him tire himself in fighting for his head. He sailed round Tattenham Corner and into the straight with a clear lead, Oasis, Thurio, and Attalus being his nearest attendants. Soon after this all three were beaten; and when Childeric, after coming with a rush that looked like carrying all before it, quietly declined to try any further, nothing but Insulaire, who was running wide on the upper ground, had a chance with the leader. He made up a good deal of ground from the bell; but Constable did not throw away the smallest chance by over-confidence, and, riding Sefton right past the post, won cleverly, though not easily, by a length and a half. The same distance separated Insulaire from Childeric, and then came Topaz, Thurio, Bonnie Scotland, Attalus, Castlereagh, Cyprus, Zanoni, Oasis,

and Sir Joseph, in the order named. Priscillian crossed his legs and fell soon after rounding Tattenham-corner, and we regret to state that H. Jeffrey, who rode him, broke his collar-bone. The time, 2 min. 56 sec., is frightfully slow; and, though we have no belief whatever in the time test, *per se*, still the fact may be accepted as collateral proof of the moderate character of the field. Sefton is a son of Speculum, whose stock are doing wonders this season, and cost 1000 gs. as a yearling at the annual sale of the young stock from the Glasgow stud. Mr. Crawford, his owner, has long been known as one of the pluckiest buyers of blood stock that ever stood by a ring-side; and his victory was a wonderfully popular one, as hitherto his purchases have, as a rule, proved somewhat disappointing.

The fact that we have already exceeded our usual limit of space must be our excuse for touching very briefly on the other "national sports" of the week. The advent of the victorious Australian eleven to the Oval on Monday last drew an unprecedented crowd to the ground, something like 17,000 people assembling during the afternoon. They were well rewarded by witnessing some splendid play both from our visitors and the Surrey team, the fielding and bowling on both sides being beyond all praise. Mr. J. Shuter (39 and 15) displayed far the best batting that has yet been exhibited against the Australian bowling, and Barratt did wonders with the ball, taking eleven wickets for 93 runs; but C. Bannerman (31) at last came off, and Midwinter (32 and 15) also batted well, while Mr. Spofforth took eleven wickets; so the Australians eventually secured a well-earned victory by five wickets. In the preceding week our visitors had conquered Yorkshire in the most decisive style by six wickets, and on this occasion Mr. Spofforth's deadly bowling got rid of ten men in the two innings; in fact, no one but Lockwood (33 and 15) seemed able to do anything with it. Notts has beaten a weak team of Lancashire by eight wickets, and has defeated Kent in a single innings, with 48 runs to spare. In this match, Daft (52) and Selby (50) batted very well; but it must be admitted that Kent were without the help of Lord Harris and several other good men. The only other match that we need chronicle is that between the Gentlemen of England and Oxford University, in which the latter could make no fight of it, and were beaten by an innings and 12 runs. Messrs. G. F. Vernon (65) and F. W. Kingston (61) did the chief part of the scoring for the winners.

The ocean match of the New Thames Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday from Southend to Harwich. The first prize was won by the Jullanar, and the second by the Fiona.

The return ocean race from Harwich to Southend, under the auspices of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, was sailed last Tuesday; Formosa winning the first prize, Jullanar the second, and Miranda the third.

The match between John Higgins, of Shadwell, and William Elliott, of Pegswood, for the championship of England, which took place on Monday last, attracted the largest number of spectators that we ever saw at a sculling-race. The course was from Putney to Mortlake; and at the start odds of 6 to 4 were freely laid on the northerner. They got off by mutual consent at the second attempt; and Elliott, striking an extraordinarily fast and powerful stroke of about forty-six to the minute, soon showed in front. Inch by inch he drew away, until, about a mile from the start, he led by nearly a length. He could never get quite clear of Higgins, who was going in grand form, and, just before reaching the Soap Works, the champion dashed up to his opponent with a grand spurt, left him with almost inconceivable rapidity, and passed under Hammersmith Bridge, which was crowded with spectators, with a lead of four lengths. At this point Elliott collapsed utterly, and, not having an effort left in him, was beaten by about 600 yards. The challenge cup presented by the *Newcastle Chronicle* has now become the absolute property of Higgins, who talks of retiring on his well-earned laurels; but we hope to see him deprive Trickett of the championship of the world before he relinquishes a pursuit in which he has no equal.

A SCENE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The popular life and manners of an Eastern city, as well as of cities in the Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Andalusian provinces of Southern Europe, which have been much influenced by the example of Eastern nations, present many trivial incidents that surprise and amuse an English traveller seeing them for the first time. Outside the door of a mosque, or it may be at the door of a public bathing establishment, or in a secluded corner of the Bazaar, in the Turkish capital, the professors and practitioners of certain acceptable arts will often take their stand, ready to attend upon customers for a not exorbitant fee of the Sultan's smaller coinage. The letter-writer, at Constantinople as well as at Naples, here proffers the instrumentality of his pen, ink, and paper, to perform the task of epistolary correspondence, not unfrequently on behalf of some client of the gentler sex, whether a Greek or a Moslem, who has occasion to communicate her thoughts to a friend beyond reach of a personal interview. It is, of course, to be presumed that they have a legitimate excuse for so doing, inasmuch as no Turkish woman of respectability could send what we should call a "love-letter" to any man except her husband. We are quite at liberty to suppose that her husband is absent with the army of Osman Pasha, or Moukhtar Pasha, in Bulgaria or in Armenia, and that she is doing her duty, as a faithful spouse, in sending him word of household affairs. Or we may, just as we please, indulge in any other conjecture about this lady, who is by no means obliged to court the favourable opinion of strangers to the law and creed of Islam. The same may, indeed, be said of all other Mohammedan citizens of Stamboul, including the devout believer with a rosary of beads, like our Christian monks of old, to reckon the number of his recited prayers, and those of the congregation in the background. The Greek submitting to be shaved by a Turkish barber is not meant to be a figure of any political significance at the present crisis of the Eastern Question.

A meeting of the Birmingham Town Council was held on Tuesday, when it was resolved to erect a memorial to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., to take the form of a fountain, to be placed in an open space near the Townhall, in recognition of the services rendered by the hon. gentleman to the town in taking advantage of the Artisans' Dwellings Acts.

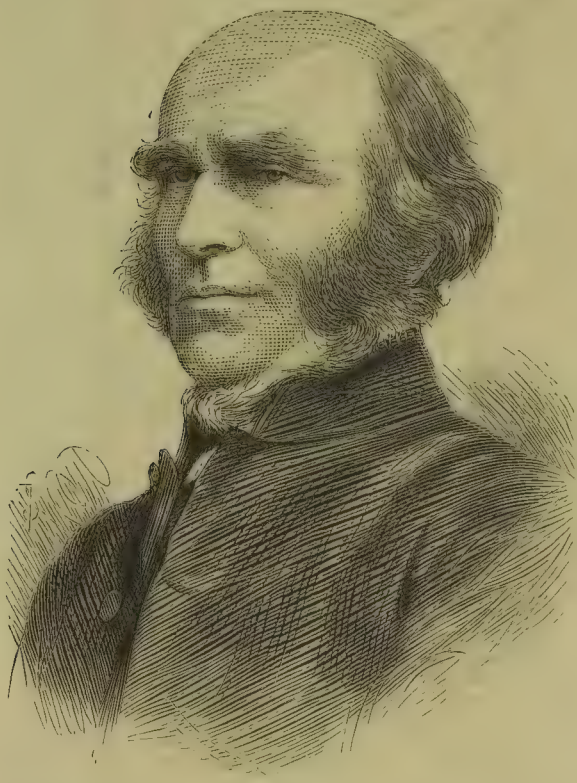
At the Free Assembly meeting on Tuesday, at Glasgow, a communication was read from the Established Assembly conveying a hope that the ministers of the two Churches would co-operate in Christian work, and expressing an earnest wish to consider what other Churches might state as to the causes of the continued separation of the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. The Free Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution expressing an anxious desire that all obstacles which prevent the reunion of the sister Presbyterian Churches might be removed.



SKETCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO A MOSQUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

OBITUARY PORTRAITS.

The death of her Grace the Duchess of Argyll was announced in our last week's Obituary; we now give an Engraving of that lady's portrait. Her Grace would, in a few days more, have completed the fifty-fourth year of her age. She was Elizabeth Georgiana, daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland, and of the late Duchess (Harriet), who was a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. She was therefore sister to the present Duke of Sutherland, and also to the Duchess of Westminster,



THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. GREGG, BISHOP OF CORK.

the Duchess of Leinster, and the late Lady Blantyre. Her eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, is the husband of Princess Louise, and her eldest daughter is Countess Percy, wife of the heir apparent to the Dukedom of Northumberland.

We recorded also last week the death of the Right Rev. Dr. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in the Protestant Church of Ireland. His portrait is likewise now engraved for this publication. He was the son of a country gentleman in the county of Clare, and nephew of the late Right Hon. James Fitzgerald. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, held several appointments as a clergyman, was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and Bishop of Cork in 1862.



THE LATE MR. G. W. LOVELL.

His second son is the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Ossory since 1875. The late Bishop of Cork was in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. George William Lovell, who died a fortnight since, at the age of seventy-nine, was secretary to the Phoenix Fire Office in Lombard-street, but gained some literary distinction as a writer for the stage. He was author of "The Provost of Bruges," "Love's Sacrifice," "The Wife's Secret," and other successful plays, but had ceased to produce any works of that kind for many years past.

The Portrait of the late Duchess of Argyll is from a photograph by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Margaret-street; that of the late Bishop of Cork from one by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin; and that of Mr. Lovell from one by Mr. W. E. Debenham, of Regent-street and Haverstock-hill.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We present this week views of the façade of the Spanish triple pavilion; a part of the series of British edifices, containing the offices of the British Commissioners for the Exhibition; and the exterior and interior of the Japanese house, in the Trocadéro Park. Each of these buildings is an example of

some characteristic national style of architecture. The five different sections of the British façade, occupying altogether a frontage length of 540 feet in the central avenue of the Exhibition, display successive examples of the Queen Anne town style, the Elizabethan, and a newly-invented semi-Gothic terra-cotta style; the old English fifteenth-century mode of half timber frame building, decorated with carving, and filled up with plaster panels; and the country-house of William III.'s reign. A more particular account of these constructions was given some time ago. The principal one, here represented in a



THE LATE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

separate illustration, is the building which is occupied by the offices of the British Royal Commission. It was designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, architect to the Royal Commissioners. The Spanish Exhibition building consists of a central pavilion with two side pavilions, in the Moresque style, connected by short galleries. Some of its features are borrowed from the Alhambra and the Alcazar of Grenada, some from the Cathedral of Cordova and other Moorish buildings in Spain. The arches of horseshoe form, in the lower part of the edifice, are succeeded in the upper storeys by ogival arches of Saracenic type; while the slender pillars, which seem to uphold the principal front, have a light and graceful air, not incompatible



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: OFFICES OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

with real strength. We also give outside and inside views of the Japanese small wooden house, erected in the Park of the Trocadéro, on the side towards Passy. In the space around it may be seen very pretty specimens of Japanese fancy gardening, with miniature groves of forest trees; while the interior is furnished with lacquered cabinets and stools, matting, vases, and other articles of domestic use or ornament, suited to the tastes and habits of its occupants. One of these has discarded the native Japanese costume for European attire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The date of the festival of the Printers' Corporation, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, has been changed to June 27.

Yesterday week the first annual general meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was held at Great George-street, Westminster—Dr. B. Richardson in the chair.

On account of a state concert having been fixed for June 26, the evening fête of the Royal Botanic Society, fixed for that day, has been postponed to Thursday, June 27.

Yesterday week the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries entertained Mr. F. Ouvry at dinner at the Albion Tavern on the occasion of his retirement from the office of president of the society. The chair was taken by Lord Carnarvon.

Cardinal Manning on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a Catholic church about to be built in Quex-road, Kilburn. The ground on which the edifice will be built formerly belonged to a priory dating as far back as the reign of Henry I.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple (through the master of the garden, Lord Chelmsford) have again granted permission for their gardens to be opened to the public, until the end of August, between the hours of six and nine in the evening.

At a special meeting of the Court of Aldermen held on Monday, it was unanimously resolved that the Court had heard with the deepest regret of the attempt upon the life of the German Emperor, and, while recording its detestation of the crime, expressed a hope that his life might be spared.

The twenty-third annual festival of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents was held yesterday week at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the presidency of Sir W. J. W. Baynes, Bart., chairman of the East and West India Dock Company. The subscriptions amounted to £1800.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held on Monday—the Dean of Westminster in the chair. The total number of working men's clubs now known is 829, and of those 450, with an aggregate of about 68,000 members, are affiliated with this society.

Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Saturday last opened the new Central Fire Brigade Station in Southwark Bridge-road, to which establishment the head-quarters of the brigade have been transferred from Watling-street. The chairman paid a high compliment to the energy of Captain Shaw.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Stepney Jewish Schools, by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, took place on Sunday at the Beaumont Institute, Mile-End.—On Tuesday afternoon Lady de Rothschild distributed the prizes for needlework awarded to the apprentices of the work-rooms for Jewish girls. In these rooms sixty girls are taught the use of the needle and trained to habits of neatness and regularity.

The dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects took place on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall—Mr. Charles Barry, the president, in the chair. The toast of the House of Peers was acknowledged by Lord Houghton, and that of the House of Commons by Mr. Lowe. The Queen's gold medal, awarded this year by the council to Mr. Waterhouse, was presented to him on the previous evening.

A banquet in connection with the Harvey Tercentenary was held at the Royal College of Physicians last Saturday, when about one hundred guests and Fellows of the college dined together in the library. The chair was occupied by the president of the College, Dr. Risdon Bennett, F.R.S.; who was supported by the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Cardwell, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Professor Owen, Professor Huxley, Mr. John Birkett, Mr. Simon, and others.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £100 to the Building Fund of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. The same company have contributed £100, and the Lawes Chemical Manure Company (Limited) £52 10s., towards the Mansion House Fund for aiding the project of holding a great Agricultural Exhibition in the metropolis next year. The Saddlers' Company have voted fifty guineas to the proposed Exhibition and ten guineas to the London Rifle Brigade.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in May was 79,517, of whom 39,111 were in workhouses, and 40,406 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1317, 318, and 7033 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 880, of whom 603 were men, 233 women, and 44 children.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday attention was called by Miss Taylor to the letter of directions to teachers respecting religious instructions lately issued by the school management committee, and a motion was submitted by her forbidding the issue if any fresh directions on that subject as a violation of the compromise agreed to in 1871. This gave rise to a debate, which ended in the previous question being carried by a large majority. The Board adjourned over Whitsuntide till the 26th inst.

Replying to a deputation representing the London School of Medicine for Women and those ladies who, as registered practitioners, had already petitioned against the medical bill now before Parliament, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, after promising to give effect to the representations of the deputation, remarked that the medical women would be great gainers by this bill, as previously it had only been optional for any corporation to examine them, whereas, in future, after passing the conjoint examinations they could claim a diploma from any medical corporation in the country.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday night at the University of London—Sir Rutherford Alcock, vice-president of the society, in the chair—when a paper entitled "A Geographical Sketch of the Nile and Livingstone (Congo) Basins" was read by Mr. H. M. Stanley. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was received with loud applause, Sir Rutherford Alcock eulogised Mr. Stanley not only as one of the most daring of explorers, but as one of the most intelligent and observant of geographers.

There were 2539 births and 1419 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 209, and the deaths by 19, the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 48 and 43 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 40 last week. Of these 20 were certified as unvaccinated, 11 as vaccinated; and in the other 9 cases no information was given as to vaccination. There were 15 deaths from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 152 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea.

The council and officers of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of its benevolent fund entertained at dinner last Saturday evening, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Bateman, F.R.S.S., L. and E., and Mr. Joseph Mitchell and Mr. P. W. Barlow, F.R.S., two out of seven members who have belonged to the society for more than fifty years. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., the senior vice-president.—A conversation was given on Monday night by Mr. Bateman, the president, and the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in the Indian Museum, South Kensington.

Lord Derby presided on Thursday week at the annual court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton. In moving the adoption of the report, the noble Lord referred to a prevailing impression that the institution was so largely endowed as to be independent of donations and subscriptions, and pointed out that the real fact was, they were dependent upon the public to the extent of four-fifths of their income. The report of the committee of management stated that 1222 persons had received the advantage of treatment as in-patients during 1877, and 11,758 new out-patient cases had received advice and medicine. The receipts had been £19,766, and the expenditure £18,097.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Printers' Pension Corporation has been published, and the following particulars of the successful working of this long-established charity are gleaned from it:—The institution supports 124 pensioners, provides accommodation for twenty-four inmates in the almshouses at Wood-green, and is maintaining nine orphan children. The amount paid during the past year has been, to pensioners, £1710; allowance to inmates, £283; support of the building, £76; maintenance and education of orphans, £273; and also £435 in pensions under the "Biggs' Charity for Printers," making a total expended in the charitable objects of the corporation of £2778. A legacy of £1000 under the will of the late Mr. Alderman Besley is acknowledged; also the first instalment of the Caxton Celebration Fund, resulting from the highly interesting Caxton Exhibition held last summer.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held yesterday week at the house of the Society of Arts—the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president, in the chair. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the twelfth annual report, from which it appeared that the number of members steadily continues to increase, the total number being now 756. The papers already read had been "some purely scientific, others took up those questions of science or philosophy which bear upon the truths revealed in Scripture—these latter were taken up on account of the assaults made in the name of science or philosophy upon revelation, and with a view to elucidating the truth and getting rid of such philosophic or scientific theories as prove baseless. Theological questions, being naturally outside the institute's objects, were left for other societies and ministers of religion." The address was given by Principal Rigg, D.D., and contained a review of various systems of philosophy now popular. Among the speakers were the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., Earl Nelson, C. Brooke, Esq., F.R.S., and others.

The sale of a portion of the Novar collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Hugh A. J. Munro took place at Messrs. Christie's Rooms on Saturday last. The sale produced £44,522, but this does not include Raffaele's Virgin with the Candelabra, which was put up by the auctioneer at £15,000, and bought in at £19,500. "St. Helena, the Vision of the Invention of the Cross," by Paul Veronese, was bought by the authorities of the National Gallery for 3300 guineas. The following are some of the higher prices realised: "A Seaport," by Claude, £3150 (Mr. Agnew); "A Wooded River Scene," by Hobbema, £2205 (M. Rutter, of Paris); "St. Anthony Caressing the Infant Saviour," by Murillo, £2362 10s.; "Virgo Brabantino," by Rubens, £1162 10s.; two seapieces, £1470 each, both by Jacob Ruysdael; "The Effects of Intemperance," by Jan Steen, £1312 10s. The "Vierge de la Légende," also called "La Vierge de Novar," attributed to Raffaele, was bought by Mr. Agnew for 3000 guineas.

The Bishop of Exeter presided on Tuesday evening at a distribution of prizes to the students of the London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square. According to the report of the Dean, Mr. A. T. Norton, F.R.C.S., forty-five students have joined the school since its institution in 1874. In October last the number of students was twenty-eight. Four have passed their first examination at the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, and one lady has successfully gone through the final examination. Six of the students at present at the school are going abroad as medical missionaries. The proceedings at the meeting were opened by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., who said that, all obstacles in the path of women who desired to become medical practitioners having at last been overcome, the question for the future would simply be one of supply and demand. Among the other speakers who delivered addresses were Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Thomas Hughes, the chairman, and Miss Sophia Jex-Blake. The following were the students who received prizes—Miss F. H. Prideaux, Miss F. J. Butler, Miss Isabella Bartholomew, and Miss Alice Marston.

The Livery Companies of the City, in a comprehensive scheme of technical education which they have formulated, and to which they ask the adhesion of the Corporation, state that, except in the introduction of a new industry or the revival of an old one, their efforts will be the better directed in giving to those employed in manufactures the knowledge of the scientific or the artistic principles upon which the particular manufacture may depend, rather than by teaching the workman to be more expert in his handicraft. They recommend the formation of a central institution and local trade schools, the latter to be established by local efforts, but supplemented by grants from the companies' fund, which fund they propose should amount to £20,000 per annum; also that they should out of this money provide exhibitions, assist technical classes already established, &c. A sum of £11,582 has been promised—viz., the Mercers', Drapers', Goldsmiths', Fishmongers', and Clothworkers' Companies, £2000 each; the Armourers and Braziers' Company, £525; the Salters' and Ironmongers' Companies, £300 each; Cordwainers' Company, £250; the Coopers' Company, £105; the Plasterers' Company, £52 10s.; and the Needle-makers' Company, £50.

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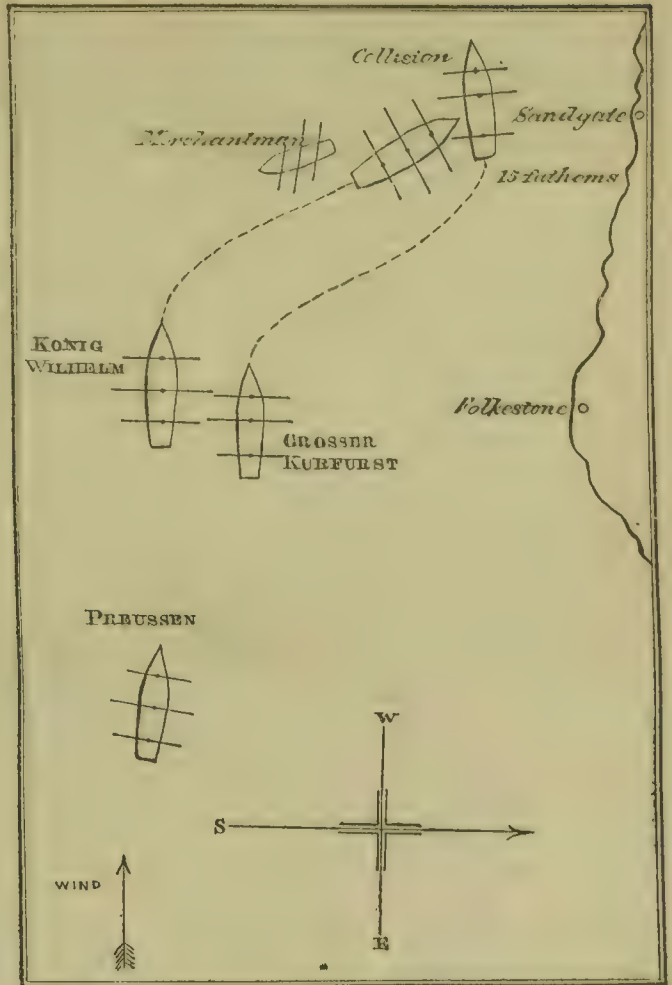
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THE COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE. SINKING OF A GERMAN IRONCLAD.

Another terrible naval disaster has proved the dangers that, even in time of peace, attend the modern construction of enormous war-ships. The sinking of H.M.S. Vanguard, by collision with her consort the Iron Duke, in the Irish Sea, three years ago, was, happily, not accompanied with any loss of life. Upon the present occasion, we have to deplore the untimely death of nearly as many seamen, belonging to a foreign national service, as perished lately in the English crew of H.M.S. Eurydice, from an accident of a somewhat different kind. The German ironclad turret-ship Grosser Kurfürst (the "Great Elector," meaning the Brandenburg Prince who was the founder of the kingdom of Prussia) was sunk off Folkestone by collision with a ship of the same squadron, the König Wilhelm, on the Friday of last week. Two hundred and eighty-four of her men were drowned, or perhaps some of them were scalded to death, as her steam-boilers seem to have burst while she sank, which took place within about nine minutes. We are enabled, by the aid of correspondents who saw this fearful occurrence, and by the sketches made immediately afterwards, to give several illustrations. These include a small plan, to show the course taken by the squadron of three vessels, the König Wilhelm, Admiral's flagship, the Grosser Kurfürst, and the Preussen, just before the collision. It will help to explain the manner in which the two first-mentioned ships came to strike against each other with such fatal effect.

The German squadron of evolution, commissioned on the 6th ult. for service in the Turkish waters or the Levant, if political affairs should require, was composed of three turret-ships, the Grosser Kurfürst, the Preussen, and the Friedrich der Grosse, and the powerful ironclad König Wilhelm, which was the flag-ship of Admiral von Batsch, commanding the squadron. The Friedrich der Grosse, indeed, had not yet joined the squadron while cruising in the British Channel. The König Wilhelm, which was commanded by Captain Kühnke, is the largest ironclad in the German navy. She was originally designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., when at the Admiralty, for the Sultan of Turkey, who himself determined the length of the ship, by fixing it at 365 ft., or one foot for each day in the year. The name of the ship was at that time the Fetikh, and her construction was begun under the supervision of Mr. Reed and his overseers, at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall. After a short time the Turkish Government found it inconvenient to continue payment of the instalments as they fell due upon the ship, and accepted an offer for her purchase for the German Government. The construction and fitting of the ship were then withdrawn from English supervision, and placed under the care of German overseers, during the remainder of the building and fitting of the ship. The name was also changed to that of König Wilhelm. An illustration of this ship was published in our Journal at the time of her completion. The ship is, as above stated, 365 ft. in length, 60 ft. in breadth, and has a draught of water of 26 ft., with a tonnage displacement of 9600 tons. She has engines of 1150 nominal, and 8300 indicated, horse-power, by Maudslay and Co. She has armour 10 in. thick, and carries an extremely powerful battery, consisting of eighteen 14½-ton guns upon the main-deck, and five 9-ton guns upon the upper-deck. She is a rigged ship, with a most formidable ram-bow. It will be seen from these particulars that the König Wilhelm is one of the most powerful seagoing ships in the world. The other two ships which formed part of the squadron last week in the Channel—namely, the Preussen and the Grosser Kurfürst—were vessels of only about two thirds the size, and much inferior to her both in offensive and defensive power. They were armoured seagoing turret-ships, very similar in design to H.M.S. Monarch, and fully rigged. These turret-ships, as well as the König Wilhelm, could steam at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. The Grosser Kurfürst was constructed at the Wilhelmshaven Dockyard, and launched in 1875. Her dimensions were as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 307 ft.; extreme breadth, 52 ft.; depth in hold, 23 ft.; her draught was 24 ft., and her extreme displacement 6663 tons. The hull was divided by transverse bulkheads into twelve watertight compartments. She carried four 10-inch Krupp rifled guns in her turrets, and a couple of 6½-inch Krupp guns on her deck. The thickness of her armour was 9 in. at the water-line and 7 in. on the sides, while the iron walls of her turrets were 10 in. in thickness. The backing varied from 10 in. at the water-belt to 1 ft. on the sides. The nominal horse-power of her engines was 850. The commander of the Grosser Kurfürst was Captain Count Montz, who formerly served in the British Royal Navy. The total complement of officers and men belonging to this unfortunate ship was 500, but three had been left behind at Wilhelmshaven.

The morning of yesterday week, unlike the day on which the Vanguard was sunk by the Iron Duke, was favoured with clear weather, with a light easterly wind blowing down Channel and a perfectly smooth sea. The German squadron of three vessels at the time of the accident was sailing in two columns, the König Wilhelm, with the flag of Admiral von Batsch, and the Preussen, forming the port division, with the Grosser Kurfürst forming the starboard division. The German Admiral was leading the port division: in a British naval squadron he would have led the other. This, however, makes no essential difference, except that in hugging a coast a British Admiral would probably prefer the inshore line for his own ship. But the essential difference in the formation of the squadrons is that the German columns are at all times considerably less than half the distance apart that is thought advisable for British ships, and in many instances even much nearer to each other. Thus, the Grosser Kurfürst was within less than two ships' length of the König Wilhelm, bearing slightly abaft the beam. This was her nominal bearing and distance; but in reality she was even nearer, and probably not more than one length intervened between the two ships. In this formation the German squadron came across two sailing-vessels hauled to the wind on the port tack, and consequently standing across the bows of both divisions. The Grosser Kurfürst had first to give way, which she did at the proper time, and strictly in accordance with the rule of the road, porting her helm and passing under the stern of the first of these two merchantmen. But the König Wilhelm, which was close to the Grosser Kurfürst at this time, and steering a course parallel to her, endeavoured at first to cross the bows of the merchant-vessel, but, finding she had no room for this manoeuvre, rapidly changed her course, and, putting her helm hard-a-port, also stood under the stern of the merchant-barque. Meanwhile the Grosser Kurfürst had resumed her original course, and was thus lying right across the bows of the König Wilhelm as she came under the stern of the sailing barque almost at right angles to the original course. At this critical moment the two ironclads were in dangerous proximity to one another, and it became an impossibility for either the one or the other to sheer out of the way. The captain of the Grosser Kurfürst, seeing the terrible proximity of the König Wilhelm, immediately put his vessel at full speed, hoping to cross her bows, but the space would not allow it. He then gave the order to port his helm, hoping to lay his ship parallel

to the course of the König Wilhelm; but unfortunately for this also there was neither time nor space, and the only effect of the helm must have been that the stem of the Grosser Kurfürst, swinging rapidly towards the approaching danger, must have contributed to the force of the shock.

The officer in charge of the König Wilhelm had given the order to port the helm to sheer clear of the sailing-vessel. He immediately ordered the helm to be steadied when he saw his vessel clear, with the intention of ranging up alongside the Grosser Kurfürst in their former position. But the helmsman was bewildered, and, instead of steadying the helm and putting it to starboard, gave her still more port helm. The König Wilhelm's officer, seeing the inevitable collision before him, promptly gave the order to reverse the engines; and it is said that the engines were actually going full speed astern at the moment of the collision. But it is not in the power of engines to stop a ponderous vessel, weighing some 9000 tons and gliding at the speed of ten knots through smooth water, in so short a space. The Grosser Kurfürst was going nine or ten knots, and the König Wilhelm at least five or six. The actual shock was very slightly felt on board the König Wilhelm, though it did great damage to her bows. The shock on board the Grosser Kurfürst was felt far more. The ship lurched heavily on the opposite side, while a crushing and tearing sound filled the air as the stem of the König Wilhelm sheered away everything from the point where she struck to the stern, ripping off the armour plating like the skin of an orange. The blow came at an angle variously described as somewhere between a right angle and an angle of forty-five, and caught the Grosser Kurfürst between the main and mizen masts. The Grosser Kurfürst, from the speed she had attained, was barely checked in her course by the collision, but grated past the stem of the König Wilhelm, leaving a vast gap in her side. The bowsprit of the König Wilhelm fouled her rigging and brought down the mizen-topgallant mast on the quarter-deck. The quarter boats were swept away, and the doomed ship first staggered over on the opposite side from the force of the blow, and then reeled back, when the sea rushed into the great hole in her side. Below water all must have been destroyed, for the ram of the König Wilhelm gives deadly indication, by the injuries it has received, of the work it did underneath.

On board the Grosser Kurfürst there was little or no time for anything. The boats on one side were smashed, and those on the other could hardly be got into the water; as the ship was lying on one side, and, the other side being uppermost, the boats merely lay on the bottom or side of the ship. The hammocks had, unfortunately, been stowed in some unusual place between the boom-boats, as the nettings were being cleared out; so that it was useless to attempt to get them out, and thus a means of escape was withheld from many poor fellows who were drowned. The ship for a very few minutes swung round and made a circle inshore, and lay with her deck exposed to the view of the people on the beach at Sandgate. It appears to have been the intention of the captain to beach his ship immediately, but this was impossible even at the high rate of speed at which he was going. The water poured down the stokehole, the steam from the condenser escaped, the stokers were driven up the hatches, and some few escaped up the steps which lead up inside the ventilators. It is uncertain whether the compartments were closed, though the captain issued orders to that effect. But from the first moment it was evident that nothing could be done to save the ship. Lying altogether on her port side, it was merely a matter of minutes, as the equilibrium was lost and the water poured in everywhere. In six or eight minutes, according to different witnesses, the vessel entirely disappeared, sucking down in the vortex many of the crew who have been saved, and many who perished.

The First Lieutenant says that he felt himself sucked in and a sensation of enormous pressure on his ribs, as if the water was forcing him down. Then he appeared to come across another column of water which vomited him up to the surface, where he caught hold of a spar and saved his life. The Captain also went down, but came up again and was saved. The officer of the watch was drowned. There were some thirty of the sailors who, in spite of the commands and entreaties of the boatswain, standing on the fore-castle, threw themselves over the bows and endeavoured to swim away. But the ship was sinking too fast for them, and they were caught in the netting which is stretched under the jibboom, and, thus entangled, were carried down with the ship. The whole number who perished was 284; there were 216 picked up, including twenty-three officers, while six officers lost their lives. Three of the men picked up have since died of exhaustion.

Four of the side boats, cutters, gigs, and one launch were in the water from the König Wilhelm in a very few minutes, while the Preussen also sent every boat to render assistance. As the König Wilhelm began to settle by the head from the water in the fore compartment, the Admiral at first intended to beach her; but after a short time, seeing that the pumps were able to keep the water down to a safe level, he abandoned the idea. The Preussen in the meanwhile anchored, and her boats were busy picking up any men still afloat they could find; these, however, were very few.

In the course of the afternoon the two vessels proceeded to Portsmouth, and on arriving the König Wilhelm was immediately docked. The appearance presented by her bow is shown in one of our illustrations. There is a large rent, through which the sea rushed in and immediately filled the fore compartment. This compartment is in a line with the armour-plated bulkhead, forward, and extends to the double bottom. The valves were shut, but probably were a little leaky, as a good deal of water found its way further aft. The ship, by the loss of equilibrium, gave an unexpected plunge or two, which must have been extremely alarming; and the highest praise is due to all on board that discipline was not only maintained, but that every effort was made to render assistance to their unfortunate consort.

The ram of the König Wilhelm has certainly proved most effectually destructive, but, at the same time, it has demonstrated the weakness of its own construction. Viewed from the bottom of the dock, the ram and portion of the stem itself are seen to be twisted over to the port side at an angle of 45 deg., and the bottom plating and the armour above gapes wide open from within a few feet of the keel to the upper-deck, all the rivets (tapped rivets) which secured them to the stem being, in shipbuilding parlance, sheared—that is, the heads drawn through the holes or broken off short. The armour-plating terminating at the armour-shelf has left the stem by shearing off the rivets, and the stem itself is broken short off at the armour-shelf, and also at its scarf, some six feet below the ram.

Two of our illustrations, one representing the squadron, with the merchant-barque, just before the collision, and the other showing the Grosser Kurfürst sinking, with her consorts near her, are supplied by sketches taken by an eye-witness, Lieutenant R. Rudyerd, of the 39th Regiment. He was standing on the beach at Sandgate, superintending a firing-squad of soldiers, and saw the ships alter their position and the König Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfürst got close together; the latter then detached herself from the former,

and turned towards the shore, but heeled over on one side: she paused a minute, then fell over and sank, a large jet of steam rising from her as she went down. It was so sudden, that a soldier who was firing a shot, and who noticed the ship heel over as he raised his rifle, looked up just after firing, and the ship was gone. The König Wilhelm had lost her bowsprit, and was settling down at the bows, which seemed much damaged. The Folkestone fishing-boats, especially the Emily Richard, which picked up twenty-seven men, were instrumental in the rescue of many survivors, to the number altogether of eighty-five. Our large Engraving (the Extra Supplement) was drawn with the assistance of Mr. May, the master of the Emily Richard, and is a faithful representation of this subject. Our illustration, showing the damage done to the bows and ram of the König Wilhelm, is from a sketch taken in the dock at Portsmouth.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The promised production of an Italian version of M. Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie" took place on Saturday.

M. Victor Massé was born in 1822, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire. His earliest success was made by his one-act opera, "La Chantreuse Voilée," "Les Noces de Jeannette" having brought him into still greater notice, which was enhanced by his subsequent works, "Galathée" and "La Reine Topaze." "Paul et Virginie" is his latest production, having been brought out at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in November, 1876. The tale, by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, on which the opera is based, is so well known that no detail of the plot can be necessary. It may, however, be premised that the action takes place in the Isle of France during the eighteenth century. The book has been constructed by MM. Jules Barbier and Michel Carré (who have been associated in the literary portion of so many operas), and they have adhered pretty closely to the incidents of the story, with some slight deviations, such as are allowable under the circumstances of operatic adaptation.

M. Massé's music is among the most ambitious of his productions, frequently assuming the style and proportions of grand opera, and therefore not displaying the composer's powers in so favourable a way as those lighter works just named. "Paul et Virginie" is generally reflective of the influences of Meyerbeer, Verdi, and Gounod, traces of whose manner are constantly presenting themselves throughout the opera. The work, however, is skilfully written, especially in its orchestral details, which are full of variety and contrast. In the attempt at characterisation and local colouring M. Massé has not been very successful, the best instance being in the second tableau of the first act—the music of the slaves, including the "Bamboula" dance.

The overture—so called—is a series of movements, in different keys and rhythms, strung together with little appearance of order or design, but comprising some good orchestral effects, and an occasional anticipation of some leading phrases in the opera. Each of the three acts is divided into two tableaux, the opening scene being the dwelling of Marguerite, Paul's mother. This character (represented by Mdle. Ghiotti) and Madame de Latour, mother of Virginia (Mdle. Avigliana), expatiate in a duet, on the mutual attachment of their children. The faithful negro, Domingo, next appears, and in some couplets expresses his regret at the proposed departure of Paul for India. These couplets and a song for Domingo in the second act were omitted on Saturday, in consequence of the hoarseness of M. Maurel, who, however, gave, with good declamation, other portions of his music, his excellent acting having been a special feature throughout the opera. The love-duet, "O gioia," for Paul and Virginia, contains some smoothly written and expressive phrases, especially for the latter character, these having derived every advantage from the exquisite singing of Mdle. Albani. M. Capoul, who was the original representative of Paul in Paris, sang with much effect in this duet, and with still more in the subsequent music, requiring passionate declamation. A trio for the two lovers and the fugitive slave, Meala, closes the first tableau, the movement being wrought to a highly effective climax. In the second tableau we are introduced to the plantation of M. de Sainte-Croix, the tyrannical owner of Meala. Here occurs the most elaborate movement in the opera—a long finale, including the intercession of Paul and Virginia in behalf of the slave, the fierce threats of her owner, afterwards softened by his admiration of Virginia, a characteristic song for Meala, and interspersed choral passages for the slaves. Meala's song, "Nell' ombra nascoso," has a quaint effect from the use of intervals seldom employed in vocal writing. Excellently sung by Madame Scalchi, it produced a great effect, and narrowly escaped an encore. A prominent feature in this finale is the passage "Di lei pietà," in which Virginia appeals to the slave-owner, rendered by Mdle. Albani with exquisite purity of voice and sentiment. As already said, the act closes with the "Bamboula," including some very characteristic dancing and picturesque grouping.

In the earlier portion of the second act is a graceful romance, "Era notte," for Virginia, which again displayed the fine vocalisation of Mdle. Albani, and this was still further manifested in the subsequent duet with Paul, "Si, lo so," in which the contrasted expression of gentle grace and earnest passion was realised to perfection. The bright closing movement of the duet "Per la luce del sol," in which, as in the earlier portion, M. Capoul sang excellently, produced a great impression, and was enthusiastically encored. In the scene with Sainte-Croix, preceding the duet, M. Capoul's declamation was full of merit; the last-named character having been very well sustained there and elsewhere, both vocally and dramatically, by Signor Carbone.

In the second tableau of the second act the scene is changed to a fountain surrounded by palm-trees, with moonlight effects, the sea appearing in the distance. Here occurs the most important solo piece in the opera—an air for Virginia—and here came another triumph for Mdle. Albani, whose delivery of the opening portion, "Suoni lontani," and the following movement, "Quale serenita," was distinguished by a refined gentleness that was admirably contrasted by the brilliant execution of the closing allegro, "Cantar, angel," including some superb bravura singing and the use of those exquisite high notes which the artist possesses in such rare excellence. The close on the D in alt elicited a fresh demonstration of enthusiasm.

From this point the musical interest begins to subside, the most noticeable points being a song for Meala, "In van, in questa lontana riva," in the first scene of the third act, a wild cave near the sea. This piece is very much in Verdi's earlier style, and, finely sung by Madame Scalchi, it produced a great effect, and was encored. The wandering of Paul, afflicted at the absence of Virginia in France, gives occasion for some excellent declamation on the part of M. Capoul in the reading of a letter from her and in the subsequent "Vision," in which he fancies he sees her (as actually represented on the stage) surrounded by wealth and fashion, and subject to the addresses



COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE BETWEEN TWO GERMAN IRONCLADS: RESCUE OF SURVIVORS FROM THE TURRET-SHIP GROSSER KURFÜRST.

of the enamoured M. de Sainte-Croix. But little more remains to be said, the second tableau of the last act, the closing scene of the opera, occupying but a few minutes, and containing no music beyond a few exclamations of grief from Paul and other bystanders over the lifeless body of Virginia stretched on the beach; the wreck of the vessel in which she was returning and the raging sea occupying the background.

In addition to the principal characters already named were the subordinate parts of a negro boy, sustained by Mdle. Cottino (who sang well in the air, "Ah! triste nero," in the second act); the Governor of the Isle of France (M. Raguer), and a non-vocal young mulatto girl (Mdle. Reuters). Orchestra and chorus were thoroughly efficient; and the performance, skilfully conducted by Signor Bevignani, was a very fine one.

The scenery, by Messrs. Dayes and Caney, is very beautiful; the dresses are in excellent taste; the arrangement of the groupings and ballet-action (by M. Hansen), and the general stage management (under the direction of Signor Tagliafico), are excellent. "Paul et Virginie" appears likely to have a successful career, which it would deserve if only on account of the exquisite performance of Mdle. Albani, apart from other features of merit.

On Monday "L'Africaine" was given, for the first time these two years, and included the highly-successful début of Mdle. Mantilla as Selika, in which character the singer displayed a bright and powerful soprano voice, much effective declamation, and excellent dramatic feeling. The débutante was to make her second appearance on Thursday as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera;" and we shall thus be enabled next week to speak further as to her merits. In Monday's performance of "L'Africaine" Signor Gayarre greatly distinguished himself by his singing as Vasco di Gama, as did Mdle. Smeroschi as Inez; the Nelusko of Signor Graziani having been, as heretofore, an important feature of the cast.

"Paul et Virginie" was given for the second time on Tuesday, with a repetition of the special success previously achieved by Mdle. Albani in her charming performance as Virginie. On this occasion M. Maurel was free from the indisposition under which he laboured on Saturday, and sang with much effect the two pieces that were then omitted.

On Wednesday "Il Trovatore" was repeated, Thursday's announcement has already been alluded to, yesterday (Friday) "Lohengrin" was to be given again, and for this evening Verdi's "Aida" is promised, for the first time this season.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The chief event that has occurred here since our last record has been the first performance this season of "Robert le Diable," which was given on Thursday week, with most features of the cast the same as on former occasions, including the excellent singing and acting of Mdle. Minnie Hauk as Alice (for the first time here), the characters of Isabella and Roberto having been very effectively sustained, as heretofore, respectively by Mdle. Alwina Valleria and Signor Fancelli. Signor Dondi, as Bertram, greatly enhanced his previous position.

In "Les Huguenots," on Saturday, Madame Trebelli met with a warm welcome on her reappearance as Urbano, a character often before associated with that artist. Another return was that of Signor Galassi as San Bris; also a repetition of a well-known and estimable performance. The cast was otherwise the same as recently. On Friday "La Sonnambula" was repeated, with Madame Gerster again as Amina, the Elvino in that instance having been Signor Campanini.

This week there were six performances, beginning on Monday with "Rigoletto," in which Madame Etelka Gerster obtained another success by her fine performance as Gilda in "Rigoletto," the title-character having, as in previous seasons, been excellently filled by Signor Galassi. Signor Marini, who was to have represented the Duke, was replaced (owing to the illness of the singer) by that ever ready and always efficient artist Signor Fancelli. Madame Trebelli's Maddalena was, as heretofore, an important feature in the cast. "Robert le Diable" was repeated on Tuesday, "Ruy Blas" was announced for Thursday, "Faust" for yesterday (Friday), and "La Traviata" for this (Saturday) evening.

A very interesting concert was given at Her Majesty's Theatre last Saturday afternoon by M. Padeloup (conductor of the celebrated "Concerts Populaires" of Paris), who directed an effective performance of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," which was well rendered by members of Mr. Mapleson's opera company—Mdle. Minnie Hauk, Signor Marini, and Signor Rota having, respectively, sung the music assigned to Marguerite, Faust, and Mephistopheles; and the orchestral and choral portions having been sustained by the band and chorus of the same establishment. Amidst its many eccentricities, there is much to admire in the work, and several pieces produced a marked impression; among others, the "Marche Hongroise," the "Chœur de Sylphes et Gnomes," the "Ballet des Sylphes" (encored); the air, "Le Roi de l'hulie" (beautifully sung by Mdle. Hauk); the fine duet, "Ange adoré," for Marguerite and Faust, finely rendered by Mdle. Hauk and Signor Marini. The other portions of the solo music were also well interpreted by these artists, that assigned to Mephistopheles having been effectively declaimed by Signor Rota.

The Alexandra Palace Concert of last Saturday afternoon included a selection from the works of Mozart, which occupied the first part of the programme. Mr. Sims Reeves, who was enthusiastically received, sang the air "Dalla sua pace;" another specialty having been Madame Antoinette Sterling's fine delivery of "Voi che sapete." Miss José Sherrington and Mr. Thurlay Beale also distinguished themselves by their effective singing in well-known pieces. The concert opened with the overture to "Don Giovanni," and comprised choral pieces from "Idomeneo" and "La Clemenza di Tito," the combined executants having numbered upwards of 1000. The second part was miscellaneous, and included the co-operation of the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. The concert was ably conducted by Mr. F. Archer.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert, which took place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon, was on the same grand scale as heretofore, having included the fine singing of Madame Patti and Mdle. Albani, besides effective performances of other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Mr. Kuhe and Señor Sarasate contributed brilliant performances on the piano-forte and the violin. Sir J. Benedict, Signori Vianesi and Bevignani, Mr. Ganz, and Mr. Pittman acted as conductors.

A new series of performances of operas in English began at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Richard Temple, and with Mr. Mains as conductor. The opera given on this occasion was "Faust," "The Marriage of Figaro" having been announced for Thursday.

The fourth concert of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, with a programme of the usual high classical order.

Dr. Hans von Bulow gave the first of two piano-forte recitals at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when his programme consisted of an interesting and varied selection,

comprising solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Liszt. The second recital is to take place on Thursday next.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were that of Mr. Marshall Hall Bell (pianist), at 31, Grosvenor-square, on Monday; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove's concertina and piano-forte concert at the Steinway Hall on the same day; the Kennedy family receiving a hearty welcome at the same place in the evening. Mdle. Ida Henry, the pianist, gave her annual concert the same day at the Royal Academy of Music; Miss Maddelena Cronin's piano-forte recital, taking place at the latter place, on Wednesday; and on the same evening, at the Steinway Hall, the concert of Mr. Oliver King, who played some piano-forte compositions of his own in addition to several classical pieces. Mr. Ganz's matinée musicale took place at the residence of the Earl and Countess of Dudley on Thursday afternoon; Miss Beata Francis's concert being held the same evening, at the Royal Academy Concert Rooms. The matinée of Mdle. Janotha (the pianist who recently made so favourable an impression) is announced for to-day (Saturday); when special concerts are to take place at the Royal Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace—the former to consist of performances by some of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, the latter introducing the "Fritthof's Saga," and other works by Herr Max Bruch, who is to conduct. Simultaneously with these the Royal Society of Musicians will be giving the annual performance of "The Messiah" at St. James's Hall.

The Philharmonic Society will give their seventh concert next Wednesday at St. James's Hall; and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will give a performance at the same hall on Thursday.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE FLOWER—ITS ORIGIN AND OFFICE.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer's fifth and concluding lecture on Vegetable Morphology, given on Tuesday, May 28, was devoted to illustrations and explanations of the development of the flower and its office in promoting the multiplication of the plant. The life-history of the higher plants is the result of the successive fission of protoplasm; but the starting-point of the reproduction is the fusion effected, in various ways, between two bodies of protoplasm of unequal value: one, passive and receptive, termed the oosphere; the other, active and fertilising, termed pollen or antherozoid. In the whole generation there are two stages—that of the sporophore, which produces spores of one kind (as in ferns), or of two kinds, microspores and macrospores (as in selaginella and similar plants), and that of the oophore, which is never a leafy plant. As an example of fusion on a large scale, the lecturer referred to the remarkable fungus named "flowers of tan." As soon as the spores burst the previously inert protoplasm in the cells combines into a considerable mass, from which new spores eventually arise. In ferns the leaf bears spores; these on germination produce a membranous structure termed prothallus; and this gives rise to the oospore, which reproduces the leafy plant. There is, therefore, an alternation in the life-history; a spore-bearing structure (sporophore) alternating with an oospore-bearing structure (oophore). In some plants, of which selaginella, one of the flowerless plants named lycopodiaceæ was taken as a type, the oophore (prothallus) is never quite free from the spore, and in flowering plants the oophore gradually disappears, being, as it were, drawn into and entirely inclosed in the tissues of the sporophore. The embryo-sac, which corresponds to the spore of a fern or the macrospore of a selaginella, is never detached previous to fertilisation. Referring to a series of fine diagrams, the lecturer defined a flower as an assemblage of spore-bearing organs, comparable to the spike of a selaginella, modified for cross fertilisation; and he alluded to the valuable experiments of Mr. Darwin, which tend to prove that cross fertilisation is a natural law and highly advantageous. In conclusion, comments were made on the remarkable adaptation of the parts of the flower for remedying, by external aids, the loss of mobility in the pollen, fertilisation being effected in great measure by the agency of insects, attracted by the odour, colour, or honey of the flower—a subject on which much light has been thrown in this country by the researches of Sir John Lubbock.

MOLECULAR PHYSICS—GASES.

Professor Frederick Guthrie, F.R.S., of the Royal School of Mines, in beginning his course of three lectures on Studies in Molecular Physics, on Thursday, May 30, explained how the modern conception of an atom grew out of the chemist's experience of the constancy of replacement weights and multiples of those weights in chemical recompositions; and he defined the chemist's molecule as a constellation of such atoms which, being bound together, act on other atoms or molecules like single chemical suns or planets. The chemist, moreover, often inclines to fix the relative positions of atoms, and to regard crystalline structure and possible chemical activity as due to their relative positions and strengths of attachment; but the physicist considers generally all atoms and molecules as being in motion, and attributes to the nature of their paths what the chemist regards as due to their fixed position. The Professor described the motion of molecules as mainly of four kinds, with combinations of those kinds:—1. The movement of a mass of matter through other matter, such as happens with falling bodies, rain, winds, and ocean currents. The molecules of the moving mass maintain approximately the same relative positions towards each other. 2. The interpenetration of one mass by another—diffusion or mixture. 3. The vibration of the molecules, whereby they return to the same relative positions after excursions, as is the case with waves. 4. The hypothetical rotation of the molecules round their axes—"molar" motion, or the movement of masses of air—was illustrated by the adhesion phenomenon of Clement's discs, by the suspension of an air-ball in the midst of a steam-jet, and by vortex-rings of smoke, the motion of which was shown to illustrate the generalisation of "least work." The connection between the molar and intermolecular motion of gases was exhibited by the passage of air through capillary tubes; and the generalisation was given that the rate of such passage varies inversely with the square of the absolute temperature of the gas. Intermolecular motion was illustrated by the effect of the pressure exerted by coal gas diffusing into air through a porous septum faster than air diffuses into that gas. A candle placed under a cone of paper continued to burn in consequence of this diffusion. The third kind of motion was illustrated by the air-wave as estimated by audition; and after describing how exceedingly small the molecular excursion may be when sound is produced, the Professor explained the microphone, in which the energy of the air-wave is enhanced by galvanic agency. The effect of an impinging and scattered air-wave in producing the approach of the obstacle to the source of sound was exhibited, and an explanation of the function of the air in the radiometer was suggested. Finally, the thermal relationship between gases, vapours, and liquids was pointed out, and the heat concerned in this relationship was manifested by the extraordinary power which a steam-jet possesses of boring a hole in ice.

NATIVE RACES OF THE PACIFIC.

Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, at the evening meeting on Friday, May 31, gave a discourse, of which the following are the chief points:—The vast number of islands lying between Asia on the west and America on the east, constituting the region called by geographers Oceania, was, when discovered by Europeans (Tasman, Dampier, and especially Cook), inhabited by several very distinct races of men—1. The Australians; dark people, with straight or wavy hair, long narrow heads, wide flat noses, and prominent jaws, occupying the whole of the great continental island of Australia. When discovered, their condition of civilisation was one of the lowest known, such as has not existed in Europe since early prehistoric times. They had no houses, clothing, cookery, or utensils, and not any of the arts of common life. 2. The Tasmanians, probably a branch of the following group, which during long isolation had acquired very distinctive characters. They are now entirely extinct, after a severe struggle, the last of the race having died two years ago. 3. The Melanesians; dark people, with frizzled hair, very long, narrow, high heads, broad and often prominent noses, and projecting jaws, occupying New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Fijis (in part), the Salomon and Louisiade Islands, and a great part of New Guinea. Their grade of civilisation was considerably higher than that of the Australians. 4. The Negritos; black people, of diminutive stature, with frizzled hair and short, round heads, now found in the Andaman islands, and locally in other parts of the Indian Archipelago, but in all probability having once had a wider range. 5. The Malays; a short people, with yellow or brown complexions, straight hair, short heads, and flattish faces, occupying the greater part of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago. 6. The Polynesians; much resembling the Malays, being light or brown coloured, with straight hair, short, round heads, and narrow, straight noses, but generally taller, at present occupying all the Polynesian islands not inhabited by the Melanesians, with whom in many places they are intermingled. With as much detail as time permitted, Professor Flower described the history, geographical distribution, and physical characters, more especially the cranial peculiarities, of these different races, and dwelt upon the importance of collecting all possible knowledge of them before the destruction, not only of their special customs, arts, manufactures, and languages, but also of the people themselves, which appears to be the inevitable consequence of the invasion of their island homes by the Anglo-Saxon race. The discourse was amply illustrated by photographs, portraits, skulls, weapons, &c.

STEELE'S CLOSING YEARS.

Professor H. Morley, in beginning his fifth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 1st inst., alluded to Steele's continued pecuniary embarrassments, which were no doubt largely due to his imprudent lavishness, but which might be justly attributed to his blunt political honesty, whereby he sometimes lost both place and income, and also to that income being irregularly paid. There is no trace of debts contracted through profligacy. Expelled from the House of Commons, as a victim to party spirit, in 1714, he still battled for the public welfare, in small pamphlet serials, "The Lover" and "The Reader," and on June 5 issued his "Letter to a Member of Parliament against the Penalties on Dissent in a Bill then introduced for the Suppression of Schism." On Aug. 1 Queen Anne died; the Tories went out, and the Whigs came in. Steele was too independent and too much opposed to political corruption wherever it might be found, to be raised to power, but he had suffered too much for the cause to be altogether ignored. He was only made surveyor of the stables at Hampton Court, and a deputy-lieutenant and a justice of the peace for Middlesex. In January, 1715, chiefly through the exertions of the players, he obtained the patent for Drury-Lane Theatre; and a few days afterwards re-entered Parliament for Boroughbridge. On April 8, when presenting an address, he, with others, was knighted by the King; and in August, as a compensation for his losses, was presented with £500 by Sir Robert Walpole. After the failure of the rebellion, Steele was charged with inconsistency for his warm advocacy of mercy for those whom he had formerly so energetically opposed. In 1716 he was made a commissioner of forfeited estates, and owed no more than his pay then due would clear; but in 1718 he incurred fresh loss through his unsuccessful "fishpool patent," a scheme approved by Sir Isaac Newton for bringing fish from Ireland, salmon in London being then 5s. a pound. On Dec. 26 his wife died, aged only forty, an irreparable loss. In 1719 he opposed in the *Plebeian* the bill introduced by Addison to limit the creation of Peers, and advocated by him in the *Old Whig*. On June 17 Addison died. On Dec. 7 Steele spoke against the bill, which was rejected by 269 to 177. For this he lost his Drury-Lane patent, which Walpole restored, with his other office, in 1721. Steele had already, with his usual clearness, warned his countrymen against the South Sea Bubble. In 1722 he produced his last and best play, "The Conscious Lovers," which was highly successful, the King presenting him with £500. He projected other plays; but his health was failing, and, having made careful and successful arrangements for overcoming his financial difficulties and providing for his children, in 1725 he finally retired to Wales, where he died in September, 1729, aged fifty-eight. "He retained," says a friend, "his cheerful sweetness of temper to the last, and would often be carried out of a summer's evening, when the country lads and lasses were assembled at their rural sports, and with his pencil give an order on his agent the mercer for a new gown to the best dancer."

Professor Dewar will give a discourse on the Liquefaction of Gases next Friday, the 14th inst., the last of the evening meetings this year.

Sir George Airy, the Astronomer Royal, has been elected foreign Associate of the Dutch Academy of Sciences.

The Council of the Society of Arts offers its gold medal for the best means of saving life at sea when a vessel has to be abandoned suddenly—say with only five minutes' warning, the shore or other vessels being in sight. Appliances intended for the competition to be sent in not later than Oct. 31, 1878.

The annual report of the Astronomer Royal was read at the meeting of the board of visitors at Greenwich on Saturday last. Sir George Airy gave an account of the arrangements for disseminating time signals throughout the country, and stated with regard to the Westminster clock that since it was started on Oct. 11, after being cleaned, the error on the greater number of days had been under one second, and it had never exceeded three seconds.

Yesterday week the Tay Bridge was opened in presence of a large assemblage. A train conveying upwards of 1500 persons passed over the bridge, and on reaching the Dundee side of the Tay the undertaking was declared open. Afterwards a company of 600 gentlemen lunched in the Albert Hall, Dundee, when the freedom of Dundee was conferred on Mr. John Stirling, chairman of the North British Railway Company, and on Mr. Thomas Bonch, engineer of the Tay Bridge.



PARIS EXHIBITION: EXTERIOR OF JAPANESE HOUSE IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK.



PARIS EXHIBITION: INTERIOR OF JAPANESE HOUSE IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

Miss Emily Fowler has shown proper activity as a manager in providing herself with another new piece to fill up the evening; and for this purpose has resorted to the French drama, and found there a suitable little play by Theodore Barrière, produced some three years and a half ago at the Vaudeville, Paris, called "Les Scandales d'Hier," which she has had adapted to her own stage by Mr. Arthur Matthison. It takes rank as a comedy-drama, nominally in two acts, but really in three, yet, we should think, easily reducible to two, save for certain scenic reasons, which require a deep stage for the last two scenes. The whole is briefly entitled "Scandal;" but this quality of the action awaits development until the first scene of the second act, and is consummated in the next. The first act accordingly constitutes merely a kind of prologue, needful, but inconvenient. The principal motive for the production is the fact that the heroine, Helen Summerson, is representable by Miss Fowler, and in her hands becomes a charming and ultimately a highly pathetic part. On her introduction we recognise in her a lady's companion who is favourably situated, receiving from her mistress for her slender services a liberal recompense, with which she supports an aged grandfather. The lady is married; but her husband is an invalid, and she is therefore an object of interest to the young and fashionable men who visit her salons. Some of these are attracted by Helen, rather than by her Ladyship; but the Baron Reinfeldt is not among the number—he is true to Lady Mantonville, and is an inconvenient because too ardent admirer. He seeks an interview alone with her, late at night, but is interrupted, and has to make his escape by the window, when he is observed by Sir Frank Granville, who at the same time notices Helen above. The lady is accidentally there, and under circumstances well known to the audience, who have therefore no doubt of her innocence. Such is the situation of the heroine at the conclusion of the first act. Sir Frank has been nettled by Helen preferring Ernest Viscount Liddlesdale. The same cause makes the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour her enemy, whom Ernest has forsaken in favour of herself. With this lady the scandal rests. It is she who spreads the tale of Helen being seen at the window, and that the man escaping from it was the Baron. In the last scene of the play a ball takes place, and the newly-married pair, Ernest and Helen, are present; but Mrs. Vavasour's scandal has borne fruit, and Helen is insulted. She flies from the scene, and is followed by her husband to the house of his mother, the Countess of Rosemont, who is horror-stricken with the accusation. Ernest, however, still believes in his wife, and prompts her to recollect the circumstances of the night in question. Just at the moment, as she has recalled different incidents that lead to suspicion of the Baron, Reinfeldt himself enters, and at once acquits Helen, but at the same time compromises Lady Mantonville, who is already of the party. This injury he repairs by promptly offering his hand to the lady, who is now a widow. As the Baron has crushed the scandal in the ball-room by relating the real facts nothing more remains to be done or said, and the curtain falls on the noble Countess recognising the innocence of the interesting heroine. The characters were well supported. Of Miss Fowler's admirable representation of Helen Summerson we have already spoken. Mrs. Leigh Murray, as the Countess of Rosemont, presented an accurate portrait of the haughty aristocrat, susceptible of impression by the merit of individuals of other classes, and distinctly marked the variety of phases to which such a personage might be liable. Lady Mantonville was carefully interpreted by Mrs. Bernard-Beere, and the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour received intelligent treatment from the skill of Miss E. Wilson. So much for the ladies. Mr. E. H. Brooke made a distinct rôle of the Viscount Liddlesdale, and was practically good in the pathetic portion of the last scene. Mr. Edmund Leathes as Lord Allington, Mr. H. Vaughan as Sir John Granville, and Mr. Carne as the Baron Reinfeldt, proved judicious exponents of the several parts. Numerous as are the characters, each is of great relative importance, and the success of the whole is, more than usual, dependent on individual effort. Sincerity and earnestness marked the performance throughout. "Nell Gwynne" succeeded, reduced from four to three acts—a manifest improvement.

The Park Theatre would provide a distinct public want if it could furnish the large suburban districts north-east of Regent's Park with suitable dramatic fare, coupled with a radical reduction in the prices, and an abolition of the fee system, which is a general source of annoyance at the play-houses of town. Its present programme is of a melodramatic nature. The performances open with a neatly-constructed and well-acted "comedy-drama," entitled "Auld Lang Syne," smartly written by Mr. G. L. Gordon, who sustains a prominent rôle himself; and the closing piece is "Hawke's Nest," produced on Monday. This new drama, from the pen of Mr. Joseph Mackay, was suggested to the author by an incident in Charles Lever's racy novel "One of Them." The action is very rapid—too rapid, in fact; and there are some manifest improbabilities, which could be easily removed in revision. Still, "Hawke's Nest" forcibly illustrates the dark side of a professional betting-man's life, a theme not inappropriate in the Derby week; and some power is shown by author and actors in the dénouement, Godfrey Hawke's death from poison at the hands of a gambling associate. The leading characters are effectively undertaken by Messrs. Edwin Lever, G. L. Gordon, George Temple, F. Desmond, and Miss Emmerson, who displays marked ability as the heroine of both pieces. The author was called before the curtain.

Another instance of theatrical benevolence was exhibited at St. George's Hall last Saturday, when a most agreeable amateur dramatic performance took place in aid of a Free Christian Church Sunday School. A comedietta, "I've Written to Browne," by T. J. Williams, and a four-act comedy, "Lady Flora," by C. F. Coghlan, were the pieces produced; and all the characters were admirably represented, with the freshness of amateurs, added to the precision and ease of stage veterans. More than £130 was realised.

Mr. Irving appears this evening at the Lyceum in a new rôle, that of Vanderdecken, the piece having been written for him by Messrs. Percy Fitzgerald and W. G. Wills.

The annual benefit of Mr. J. L. Toole took place yesterday (Friday) evening at the Globe, and was continued this morning.

The annual dinner of the Dramatic Authors' Society was celebrated on Monday at the Castle Hotel, Richmond—Mr. Hollingshead in the chair. The party was a numerous one.

Colonel Owen Burne, C.B., late private secretary to Lord Lytton in India, has been made, on his return home, Chief of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

In consequence of Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to receive a deputation on the Irish Education question, a resolution was carried in the Dublin Town Council on Monday, requesting the Lord Mayor to present at the bar of the House of Commons the resolutions adopted at the late meeting of Roman Catholics in Dublin on primary, intermediate, and university education.

ART IN PARIS.

THE SALON.—SECOND NOTICE.
(From our Correspondent.)

We said in our last notice that among the landscapes of the Salon will be found no inconsiderable proportion of the art-excellence of this year's exhibition; and the pictures in room No. 2, bearing out this remark, and which we shall presently notice, are a fair example of the ratio they bear to figure-subjects, throughout the whole series of apartments. What the French have achieved in this department is the more meritorious as they work against the national inclination to the too-pronounced in art, and, instead of indulging in extravagances, as is the habit with by far too many of the figure-painters, they look at nature with an eye as truthful as that of Crome or Constable, and in a sobriety of mood that is equally English.

"Le chemin vert" of Alexander Ségè, for example, showing the remains of a grass-grown avenue in which a lad tends his scattered sheep, and across which the sunshine dances fitfully, not unmindful either of the open country beyond which rises into lovely uplands, has in it all the qualities of well-observed nature. Very beautiful, also, is Alexander Rapin's dullish November day, with faint suggestion of sunshine in the clouds, but not enough to cheer the two faggot-laden women, one of whom rests by the way, while the other still struggles up with her weary load from the leafless hollow where their fuel has been gathered.

In the catalogue there is attached to each of these names the words *Hors concours*—literally, "Out of the competition"—and which further implies that each artist has been a medal-holder of such a kind as confers on him the privilege of having his works hung without their being submitted to the inspection of the jury. Fully one fourth of the exhibits is of this *hors concours* character; and, if some such honour could be conferred on successful Academy exhibitors in London, we cannot help thinking that many sore hearts and crippled incomes would be prevented.

Returning to the French faggot-gatherers, we find a life-sized sample of the race, so characteristic in age and aspect, hanging immediately above the first-named landscape, that everyone who casts his eyes in the direction must needs stop and look at the grim old woman, with the huge bundle of wood on her back, who stays to take breath; and, in order to balance herself, she bestrides the road resolutely, and looks straight out of the canvas, as if saying, "Don't think, for a moment, my young friend, that I am done, or even dream of giving in." The artist is George Rasetti, and he has gained in brushwork much of the vigour, if not of the suavity, of his great master, Bonnat. In this matter of strength, perhaps, the best landscape in the room is Hugo Salmson's old man and three women, whose figures stand boldly out against a grey sky, as they hoe a field of bright, green-leaved turnips. The artist was born in Stockholm, but has studied in the Paris Academy.

Another fine landscape is that of two or three women faggot-gathering by some lichen-covered boulders, "Sur la Lisière du Bois." The ground is strewn with withered leaves, and the "border of the wood" has a remarkable look of local individuality. The artist is G. C. Tasset, a pupil of Gérôme's. Another artist who studies nature with a discerning eye to local specialty is G. E. Le Sénéchal de Kerdréoret, who contributes a landscape, the foreground of which is occupied by a sedgy pool towards which some cattle have strayed, while to the right rises a green hillside. The middle distance is covered with a wood, and the sky is filled with summer clouds. Jean Rosen shows, in his canvas of the Polish lady and her three compatriots following the huntsman and his two greyhounds in pursuit of the hare, with how much reality and true spirit a landscape may be peopled. The artist must himself be a horseman, for every one of his figures has the assured seat of a born equestrian. This is not only a sporting picture but a work of art; and the remark applies with equal force to L. F. Schutzenberger's "Chasseur" shooting partridges. The dogs are pointing, and the sportsman has raised his gun to the shoulder, and in such easy, workman-like style, that we are quite sure that a bird will fall within the moment of his pulling trigger. The work, moreover, is highly meritorious as regards colour; and the artist is further notable as being able to paint the figure on a large scale. His "Ariadne abandonnée," who, with wild, despairing eyes, lies on her back by the lip of the sea, with a broken thyrus in her outstretched hand, and the other lying lapped by the idle wave, is a striking picture. The treatment is certainly original, and the sentiment is conveyed with a melancholy fullness.

The two larger figure-subjects in this room are—first, the "Alms of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," by Charles Ronot; and the second, the "Legend of Alysamps," by Madame Adelaide Salles-Wagner. The former picture represents, on a long canvas, the sainted Queen, robed and hooded in white woollen raiment, lading out of a great brass cauldron, suspended from a pole borne by two monks, soup to a number of poor people who are waiting with looks of gratitude each for his turn. The brushwork, especially in the details, is remarkably bold and vigorous, and the picture is by no means without originality. This latter element, in the second picture named, commends itself to the eye of the spectator. Three bewildered-looking figures, the most prominent being an undraped female of thoughtful aspect, stand in a churchyard in a light subdued, if not ghostly, and behold the dead around them, rising from their graves, bursting their cerements, and some of them, transformed into angels, winging their way heavenwards. The tone of the picture reminds us of Stanhope or Burne Jones; while the contours of the various figures, especially that of the first named, are perhaps bolder and truer in drawing than anything yet achieved by these artists. This is one of the few pictures in which the undraped figure is treated with perfect purity.

In the third room will be found two remarkable life-size portraits—remarkable for the dark luminosity of the background, out of whose tawny depth the faces of the persons represented come with a soft, glowing suavity. No. 2054 is a portrait of the "Prince C. R.," a handsome young fellow, who stands towards us full face in a buttoned-up coat, leaning naturally and easily on his walking-stick. The other is the "Portrait of Madame M. B." (2053), as, with modest reticence it is announced in the catalogue, and represents a very handsome and portly lady in a black velvet mantle deeply bordered with sable fur, looking at us from the canvas, as in the case of the "Prince C. R." The artist appears to make everything subservient to the face of the sitter, as Rembrandt did, and to throw around the head, in the same darkling way, quite as clear a sense of air and atmosphere. In the case of the lady, there is in the background a patch of admitted light which is quite De Hooghish in its purity and quality. This style of portraiture is sure to find many followers; but few will be able to reach the excellence of its creator, Charles Sellier.

Nicolas Sicard's two mounted gendarmes accompanying on a wet, clayey road a light spring waggon, in which lie three vagabonds of forbidding aspect, is by no means a pleasant subject; but its treatment is delightful. The figures are seen against the cold, wet, grey sky, and the manner in which the

driver lays hold of the restless horse, imparts great reality to the picture. This room is remarkable also for containing two animal-pictures of great realistic power. The first represents a flock of sheep taking advantage of their shepherd happening to stop to light his pipe just as they had reached a corn-rick in crossing a stubblefield, by making more free than welcome with the sheaves. We see in this picture, however, that sheep, in one sense at all events, go upon the principle of live and let live; for several small birds have alighted on their warm fleeces, and are busy exterminating the parasites that dwell therein. There is humour here; but in his other picture the artist, A. F. A. Schenck, treats us to pathos of the most touching kind, to tragedy the most pitiful. On a snow-covered moorland a sheep has got separated from the flock, and the bitter wind that swept over it has taken the life from its little lamb. The ravens that haunt the region and sail so observantly through the air, are, with their keen, piercing eyes, soon aware of what had happened, and, alighting in the snow, they form a grim circle round the poor devoted sheep, and wait with the patience of demons till hunger prostrates it. The mother in the mean time sends forth on the cold air a most mournful bleating, and the earnest hope of the spectator is that its sound will reach the quick ears of the shepherd's dog, who has no doubt by this time missed both sheep and lamb, and bring him tearing to the rescue.

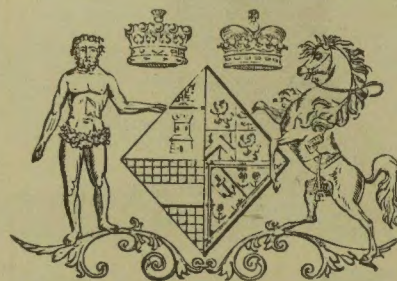
Another excellent bit of realism, clever both in colour and in drawing, comes from the pencil of Clement Swift, an American artist, who has studied under M. Harpagnies. It represents four bullocks, aided by the pushing of three lusty sabot-shod peasants behind, and stimulated by the urging of the driver, dragging along the yielding sands a great lumbering waggon with solid wooden wheels, laden with seaweed. This reminds us that another American artist of great achievements and even still greater promise, but who, alas! will paint no more, is represented by a very noble work a little further on, in a subdued key of colour, and in action, composition, and arrangement strongly dramatic. This artist's name is Robert Wylie. He was born in the Isle of Man, and bred in America, but was French by adoption. His picture shows a gaunt old Breton peasant of intelligent aspect holding out his hands demonstratively as he relates to old and young gathered eagerly round the hearth some stirring legend of the land. One powerful young fellow, rejoicing, no doubt, in his strength, looks down half defiantly on the venerable story-teller; but the face of the bare-footed young girl who leans on her broom at his elbow, and of every other one in the wide family circle, bear sympathy and consent on every feature. There is also another powerful work by the same artist in the American fine-art section of the Exposition, which we intend noticing by-and-by. The death of such a man—only thirty-eight years of age—was a loss to the art-world at large.

We propose suspending these Salon notices for a number or two, and turning our attention next week to international art as set forth in the Great Exposition. Strange to say, the only catalogues yet out are the French, the English, and the Austrian.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.

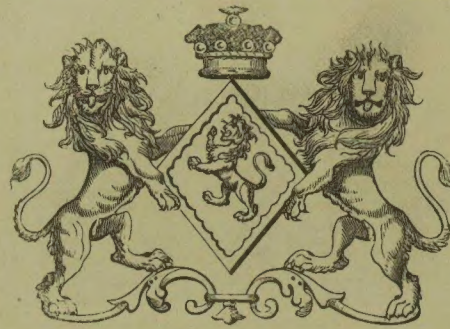
The Right Hon. Maria Cecilia, Countess of Newburgh,



Viscountess Kynnaid, and Baroness Levingstone of Flacraig, in the Peerage of Scotland, Marchioness Bandini, in the Roman States, died recently in Italy. Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Vincent, Prince Giustiniani (of the Papal States), by his wife, Nicoletta Grillo, daughter of the Duke of Mondragone, Naples, and established her right to the Scotch Peerage honours before the House of Lords in 1858, having been naturalised the previous year by Act of Parliament. Her Ladyship was the descendant of Sir James Levingston, a Cavalier, who was raised to the Peerage, with remainder to his heirs whatsoever, in 1660. She was married, Sept. 21, 1815, to Charles, Marquis Bandini of Lanciano and Rustano, in the Roman States; and the Earldom of Newburgh, with the minor honours, devolve on their only son, the Marquis Bandini, who was granted by Pope Pius IX. the title of Prince.

BARONESS GRAY.

The Right Hon. Margaret Murray, Baroness Gray of Gray,



in the county of Forfar, and of Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, in the Peerage of Scotland, in her own right, died on the 26th ult., at 42, Grosvenor-gardens. Her Ladyship was born April 14, 1821, the only daughter of the

late John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, in the county of Perth, by his first wife, the Hon. Margaret Gray, daughter of Francis, fifteenth Lord Gray, and succeeded to the ancient barony of Gray (descendible both in the male and the female line), on the death of her aunt, Madalena, Baroness Gray, in 1869, being the eighteenth in succession. She was married, Nov. 10, 1840, to the Hon. David Henry Murray, son of William, third Earl of Mansfield, and brother to the present Earl, and was left a widow, without issue, Sept. 5, 1862. The title consequently now merges in the earldom of Moray (the present Earl's grandmother, Jane, wife of Francis, eighth Earl of Moray, being the daughter of the twelfth Lord Gray); but the entailed estates of Gray and Kinfauns pass to the grandson of the eighth Earl of Moray's second son, Archibald—viz., to Edmund Archibald Stuart, Esq. (son of the late Rev. Edmund Luttrell Stuart), who is heir-presumptive to the earldom of Moray. The barony of Gray is third on the roll of the Scotch Peerage, being created early in the fifteenth century.

THE REV. CRAFTURD TAIT.

The Rev. Crafturd Tait, M.A., only son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, died on the 29th ult. at Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, aged twenty-eight. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1873 was ordained Curate to the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, Bishop-elect of Lichfield. He was afterwards Domestic Chaplain to his father, and last year was

appointed Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill. Mrs. Tait, his mother, is the youngest daughter of the late Ven. William Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland.

SIR F. L. ARTHUR, BART.

Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, Bart., died suddenly on the 1st inst. at the United Service Club. Sir Frederick was in a cab in Pall-mall, and when nearly opposite the club the cab was overturned by another cab which came into collision with it. Sir Frederick was much shaken, but did not appear to have suffered any serious injury. Shortly after entering the club, however, he complained of faintness, and died in a few minutes from syncope of the heart. The deceased Baronet was the son of the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur, K.C.H., and was born Dec. 20, 1816. He was for some time a Captain

in the 4th Foot, and was military secretary to his father when Governor of Bombay, from 1842 to 1846. He was made a Colonel in the Army in 1862, and retired the following year. Sir Frederick married, in 1856, Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of Kinnoull, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, George Compton Archibald, born April 30, 1860.

SIR J. W. AWDRY.

Sir John Wither Awdry died on the 31st ult. at his residence, Notton House, Chippenham. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, and was born in 1795. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1816, was Fellow of Oriel; graduated M.A. in 1826, and was created D.C.L. in 1844. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1822, and was for some years a puisne Judge at Bombay and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors Court there. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay from 1839 till 1842, when he resigned. He was knighted by patent on his elevation to the Bench. The late Sir John married, first, in 1830, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Awdry, of Felstead Essex; and secondly, in 1839, the second daughter of Bishop Carr, of Bombay.

THE RIGHT HON. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P. for Southampton, late Recorder of London, Q.C., F.R.S., who died on the 31st ult., was born Sept. 2, 1804, son of a distinguished criminal lawyer, Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by Maria, his wife, daughter of the late William Hawes, M.D. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1828, obtained a silk gown in 1845, and was elected Recorder of London in 1856. He had previously filled the office of Common Serjeant. In 1866 he went as a Commissioner to Jamaica to inquire into the origin of the rebellion there, and was, in recognition, sworn of the Privy Council in 1866. Subsequently, in July, 1871, he was one of the Commissioners on behalf of Great Britain for the settlement of British and American claims under the Treaty of Washington. He sat in Parliament for Southampton from 1865. He married, in 1852, Emelia, daughter of the Rev. Ellis Batten, of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Mr. Russell Gurney was chairman of the Law Life Insurance Company, and on more than one occasion acted as Judge of Assize.

MR. WYKEHAM-MARTIN, M.P.

Philip Wykeham-Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, and Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, M.P. for Rochester, died suddenly on the 31st ult. in the Library of the House of Commons. He was born Jan. 18, 1829, the eldest son of the late Charles Wykeham-Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, and Chacombe Priory, M.P. for West Kent, by Lady Jemima Isabella, his wife, only daughter of James, fifth Earl Cornwallis, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He succeeded his father, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent and Warwickshire. Mr. Martin had represented Rochester in Parliament since 1856. He married, in 1850, Miss Elizabeth Ward, and leaves a son and heir, Cornwallis Philip, who is married to Anne Bertha, daughter of Major Draffen, of Lowndes-square. The family from which Mr. Wykeham-Martin derived descent is a branch of the Wykehams of Swalcliffe, whose late representative was the Baroness Wenman. Fieunes Wykeham, Esq., Mr. Wykeham-Martin's grandfather, assumed the additional surname of Martin in 1821 on succeeding to Leeds Castle at the decease of his kinsman, General Martin.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, on the 21st ult., at Caddenabin, Lake Como.

Donald McKenzie, late of Seaforth House, Farnham, Surrey, on the 28th ult., at Hoddesdon, Herts, aged eighty-two.

The Rev. Charles Bigsby, Rector for thirty-one years of Bidborough, near Tunbridge Wells, on the 29th ult., at the Rectory, aged seventy-three.

Captain Frank Cunliffe, late 58th Regiment, youngest son of the late General Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart., C.B., on March 24 last, at Belize.

Julia, widow of General Peter Carey, and eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. General Sir George Hewett, Bart., G.C.B., on the 10th ult., at 12, Eaton-place, aged ninety-one.

John Stewart, Esq., on the 20th ult., at Denmark House, Upton, Essex, aged eighty. He was the great-grandson of Colonel Stewart, of Ballochallan, Perthshire, Governor of Doune Castle, 1745.

Henrietta Charlotte, Lady Williams, widow of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., of Bodolwyddan, in the county of Flint, and only daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., by Lady Henrietta Antonia Clive, eldest daughter of Edward, first Earl of Powis, on the 28th ult., at The Brow, Rhuabon.

Walter de Winton, Esq., of Maesllwch Castle, Radnorshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 24th ult., at his seat near Hay, aged forty-five. He was the eldest son of the late Walter de Winton, Esq., of Maesllwch, M.P., by Julia Cecilia, his wife, second daughter of the Rev. Richard J. Collinson, Rector of Gateshead; was formerly a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and served as High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1854 and 1862.

The Rev. John Rogers, of Stange Park, Radnorshire, and The Home, Wentnor, Salop, J.P. for the counties of Hereford, Radnor, and Salop, on the 28th ult., at Stange Park, aged sixty. He was son and heir of the late Rev. John Rogers, of Home, by Marianne, his wife, eldest daughter of John Bodenham, Esq., of Grove House, in the county of Radnor, and was married to Charlotte Victoria, daughter of the Rev. Francis Stonehewer Newbold, D.D.

The Rev. Dr. McKerrrow, ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, suddenly, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Bowden, Cheshire. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs. The rev. gentleman was a prominent member of the Scottish community in Manchester,

where he was distinguished thirty years ago by his advocacy of temperance and of the National Public Schools Association. He was seventy-five years of age.

The Dowager Lady Abinger, on the 3rd inst., at her residence at Queen's-gate-terrace, in her seventy-sixth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Mr. George Smith, late Chief Justice of the Island of Mauritius, and married Robert, second Lord Abinger, July 19, 1824, by whom she leaves surviving issue William Frederick, present Lord Abinger; the Hon. Henrietta, married to the Hon. George Otway Fortescue Toler; and the Hon. Frances, married to the Rev. Sidney Lidderdale Smith.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.T. (Brighton).—Your note did not miscarry but the proposed solution was incorrect, and therefore was not acknowledged.
A.S. (Manchester).—We are much obliged for the games, and they shall appear.
NEMISE.—Problem No. 1787, of which you send a solution in three moves, is a two-move position. You may describe the solution of our problems in any notation you please, provided it is intelligible. Your method is clear enough.
J.O.H.T. (Norwich).—Very good and very acceptable. Thanks.
DIVA (Folkstone).—The key move of Problem No. 1788 is 1. Kt to K 3rd.
H.E.K. (Liverpool).—Please look at 1. Q to K 5th.
R.B. (Leigh).—Thanks for the games. We shall make a selection from the batch for our next issue.
S.T. (Wandsworth).—The weakness of your adversary's play deprives the game of all interest. The problem shall have our best attention.
C.R.E. (Hamburg).—The game and problem are both acceptable if they have not been published before. Please assure us on this point.
E.W.M. (Dartmouth).—The correct move is 1. P to Q 4th. Your solution of No. 1788 is acknowledged in the usual place.
P.H.G. (Plymouth).—The key move given below will satisfy you that No. 1787 can be solved in two moves.
PROBLEMS received from G.S. (Sunderland) and H.N.M. (Cairo).
O.A.W. (Mansfield, U.S.A.).—Your solutions of Nos. 1780 and 1782 are correct.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1786 received from J.H. Walton, Eugene Enmore, Diva, and P.S. Shenale.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1787 received from W. Stuchfield, J.H. Walton, Dabbishill, J. Crowther, A.E. Dunn, Eugene Enmore, Barrows H.G.A. Ballingall, P.S. Shenale, Emile Frau, Dawlish, J.H. Walton, and Athenian Chess Club (by telegram).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1788 received from H.B. W. Stuchfield, Copalino, A. Ellmaker, W. Scott, East Marden, J. Wontone, S. Western, G.T.R. Newhall Chess Club, Americaine, P. le Page, G.H.V. E.H.H.V. Paul's Roost, H. Beumann, J.H. Walton, N. Brock, Diva, J.J. Amery, Lulu, W.S.B. J. de Honsteyn, Leonora and Leon, W. Leeson, B. Champney, J. Crowther, L. Tourade, A.E. Dunn, P. Hampton, W.C.D. C.A. Zait, Eugene Enmore, Arthur Hall, G.J. Gresham, E.P. Vulliamy, Barrows H.G.A. Ballingall, H. Burgher, E. Esmonde, Cant, R.H. Brooks, L. of Truro, Hereward, P.J. Govett, F.B. Grant, Black Knight, T.W. Hope, Nicholas, Simplex, Only Jones, E.L.G. Ryecroft, J.K. Roy, Dr. F. St. H.F. Woolrych, P.S. Shenale, N. Humberlow, John French, L. Burnett, G. Fosbrooke, G. Reeves, T. Edgar, H. Stansfield, P.G.V. E. Worsley, Mechanic, L. Nathan, W. Borough (Shepherd's Bush), A. Wood, M. Payne, Ellen Payne, C.P.D. S.D. Bessell, L.H. Roberts, E.S. Kennedy, Dawlish, E. Wallis, E.W. Martin, and Athenian Chess Club (by telegram).

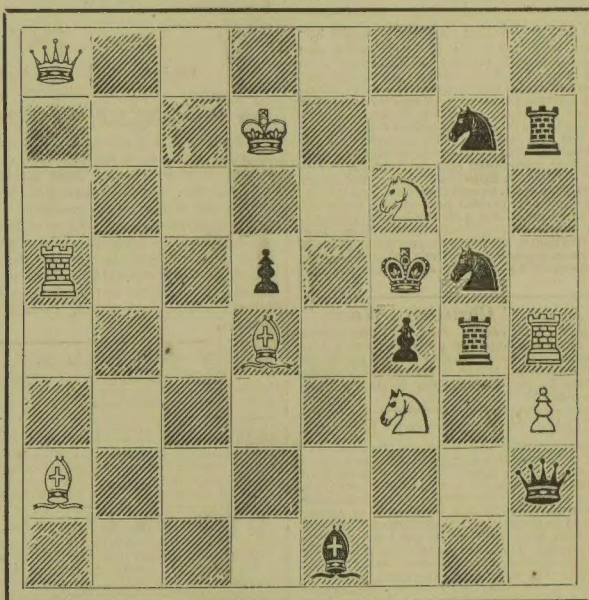
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1787.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt sq. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1790.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An interesting game played recently between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.—(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd
6. P to B 3rd P to Q R 3rd
7. P to Q R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
8. Castles Kt to R 3rd
9. K to R sq B to Kt 5th
10. P to Q Kt 4th Q to Q 2nd
11. Kt to R 3rd Castles (K R)
12. Q to K sq B takes Kt
13. R takes B Kt takes Kt P
14. P takes Kt B takes P
15. R to R 2nd Q R to K sq
16. R to K 2nd P to Q B 3rd
17. P to K R 4th P to Q 4th
18. P takes Kt P P takes K P
19. R to R 3rd P to B 6th
20. R takes Kt
This sacrifice enlivens the game, but is practically unsound.
This is immediately fatal; but we fail to see any good move for Black in this position.
This is very weak play indeed. The White mates in three moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

In the following amusing little game Mr. A. SPENKLEHILL yields the odds of Q R to another Amateur.—(Remove White's Q R from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to B 4th P to Q 4th
7. P takes P Kt takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes Kt
9. B takes K B P K to K 2nd
10. Kt P takes Kt P to K R 4th
11. Castles Kt to B 3rd
12. B to R 3rd (ch) K to B 3rd
13. R takes P (ch) K takes Kt,
and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A challenge tourney, in which there were twelve competitors, has been just concluded at the Manchester Chess Club. The first prize fell to Mr. Gazale with a score of 15½ won and 4½ lost. On the 28th ult. Mr. Blackburne visited the Leigh Chess Club, and, playing against all comers, simultaneously won thirty-two games, drew two, and lost none. He afterwards played eight games sans voir, winning all of them save one, which was drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 4, 1872) of Peter Richard Hoare (the senior partner in Messrs. Hoare's bank), has been proved by A. A. D. L. Strickland and C. A. R. Hoare, the executors. The personal estate (which was sworn under £180,000), subject to some specific bequests, is bequeathed for the benefit of the testator's four children equally. The testator also had extensive real estates in Devonshire, Lancashire, and Kent, and in the city of London. His Devonshire estates (except a house and lands the use of which he gave to his daughter Isabella) and his Lancashire estates (except the Clayton Hall estate), and all other his real estates not specifically devised, are given upon trusts for the benefit of his eldest son, Mr. P. Merrik Hoare, and his issue. His estates at Beckenham and elsewhere in Kent (except a house and lands which he gave to Mr. and Mrs. Strickland and their children), and also his Clayton Hall estate, in Lancashire, are entailed upon his second son, Mr. Charles A. R. Hoare, and his issue. Mr. Charles A. R. Hoare also takes the advowson and tithes of Monmouth and rights of presentation to other benefices. Mr. Hoare devised his real estates in Fleet-street and Mitre-court and elsewhere in London equally between his second son, Mr. Charles A. R. Hoare, and his daughters, Miss Hoare and Mrs. Strickland.

The will (dated March 3, 1878) of Mrs. Ann Andrews, late of Percy Villa, No. 316, Camden-road, Holloway, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Henry Harker Mayhew and Leonard Harris, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Among a great number of pecuniary legacies, the testatrix bequeaths to the London City Mission, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Benevolent Institution, £1000 each; various freehold properties are specifically devised to nephews and nieces; and the residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her niece, Mrs. Ann Mercer.

The will and codicil (dated March 16, 1876, and March 14, 1877) of Mr. William Fell, late of The Close of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, the Registrar of the District Probate Registry at Lichfield, who died on Feb. 17 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by William Greene and Miss Helena Sarah Fell, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The only legatees under the will are testator's daughters, Mrs. Ellen Jane Constant and Miss Helena Sarah Fell, the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Mary Williams, and the only child of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Anna Maria Constant.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1877) of Mr. Edward Smalley Hutchinson, late of Longworth, Herefordshire, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Arthur Hutchinson, the brother, and James Hutchinson, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Hereford Infirmary, £500 each; to the Herefordshire and District Working-Boys' Home, £300; upon trust for the children of his deceased cousin, William Henry Heap Hutchinson, £5000; and bequests to servants. He leaves his said brother a complimentary legacy only at his own request; to his sister Ellen he leaves £1000 and his furniture and plate absolutely, and the use of his residence and the income of £20,000 for life; upon trust for his four sisters, Louisa Anne, Fanny, Charlotte, and Maria, for their respective lives, £5000 each; at the death of his sisters the said four sums of £5000 and the said sum of £20,000 are to be divided between his nieces, Mrs. Mary Louisa Wilson, Mrs. Emma Eckenstein, Mrs. Louisa Pearson, and Miss Edith Hutchinson. All the residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his nephew, James Hutchinson.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1873) of the Rev. James Currie, Incumbent of West Lavington, Sussex, who died April 9 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Ann Currie, the widow, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, the nephew, and Francis Larken Soames, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his executors 50 guineas each for their trouble. The sum of £5666 13s. 4d. Consols is given to his executors upon trust: if the whole of the sittings remain free from appropriation, if the males and females of the congregation continue to sit apart, if morning and evening service be daily said, and if the holy communion be celebrated every Sunday then the income is to be paid to the Incumbent for the time being of West Lavington by way of additional endowment. The sum of £1000 Consols is also given upon trust for the benefit of the school built by him at Lavington, conditionally upon the mistress and assistant mistress being members and communicants of the Church of England, every scholar being taught the Catechism, and upon all books used in the school being in accordance with the doctrine and liturgy of the Church of England. On failure of any of the conditions the said sums of stock are to go over to the parish of St. Michael and All Angels, Bromley, Middlesex. The remainder of his property, real and personal, the testator gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1873) of Mr. Henry Sterry, formerly of No. 21, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, but late of No. 4, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Anne Eliza Sterry, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will and codicil (dated Aug. 15, 1871, and Jan. 6, 1876) of the Hon. John Constantine Stanley, late of No. 37, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, who died on April 23 last, were proved on the 15th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Mary Stanley, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The ship Smyrna, 1305 tons, Captain R. Jamieson, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 30th ult. with 453 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. C. H. Gibson, as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Bant in charge of the single women.

A new public recreation-ground for Lewisham parish was opened at Sydenham last Saturday. It is seventeen and a half acres in extent, and has been bought for £8500, towards which the Metropolitan Board of Works contributed one half, the Lewisham charities £1000, and the remaining portion of the purchase money was raised by private subscription.

The *Daily News* understands that the following Civil List Pensions have been granted:—Lady Creasy, widow of Sir Edward Creasy, £150 a year; Mrs. Wornum, the widow of the late keeper of the National Gallery, £100 a year; Mrs. Menzies, widow of the late farm bailiff at Windsor, and agricultural writer, £50 a year.

During a fog last Saturday the Guion steamer Idaho, from New York to Liverpool, went ashore and foundered near the Coningbeg light-ship, on the Irish coast. All the passengers and crew were saved. The Idaho was one of the first vessels engaged in the carriage of American meat to England, and when she foundered had on board 2000 quarters of beef.

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says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round"

says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water"

says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal" says:

"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranked cocoa, which, although known for several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Cassell's Household"

Guide" says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull" says:—

"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoa, and such analysis and most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World"

says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I went the other day to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

EPPS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military"

Gazette" says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

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EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser"

says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period to the effect that a Frenchman, called 'the Frenchman's house,' an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates." This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, a notice, which had been almost prohibitive, was re-established, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

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